Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde
Serie A (Biologie)

Herausgeber:

Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart

Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturk.	Ser. A	Nr. 700	64 S., 146 Abb.	Stuttgart, 10. IV. 2007

New species and additional records of Staphylinidae from Turkey V (Coleoptera)

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Abstract

14 species of Staphylinidae from Turkey are described and illustrated: *Aploderus lydicus* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Astenus (Eurysunius) occiduus* **n. sp.** (Denizli, Aydın, Izmir), *Medon reliquus* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Quedius (Raphirus) harpago* **n. sp.** (Izmir), *Cypha spathula* **n. sp.** (Turkey: Manisa, Mersin, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Antakya; Spain; Portugal), *Myllaena nemorivaga* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Atheta (Datomicra) dissimulans* **n. sp.** (Gümüşhane), *Drusilla lydica* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Pella gibbera* **n. sp.** (Izmir), *Pyroglossa pontica* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Cousya schuelkei* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Oxypoda (Oxypoda) subspectabilis* **n. sp.** (Ordu), *Dinusa smyrnensis* **n. sp.** (Izmir), and *Pseudocalea messorphila* **n. sp.** (Izmir). *Gymnusa anatolica* Korge, 1971, originally described as a subspecies of *G. variegata* Kiesenwetter, 1845, is regarded as a distinct species. *Megalogastria* Bernhauer, 1901, previously a subgenus of *Aleochara* Gravenhorst, 1802, is elevated to genus; both the genus and its type species *Aleochara cingulata* Eppelsheim, 1889 are redescribed. A lectotype is designated for *Aleochara cingulata*. The male genitalia of *Xantholinus osellai* Bordoni (holotype), *Gymnusa anatolica*, and *Atheta epirotica* Benick are illustrated. Numerous additional records of previously described species are reported from Turkey, some also from Krasnodar (Russia), among them 74 first records from Turkey, one from Anatolia, one from Russia, and three from the Russian South European territory. The distributions of 14 species are mapped.
Keywords: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, taxonomy, new species, new records, lectotype designation, Turkey, Russia, Spain, Portugal.

Zusammenfassung

14 Arten der Familie Staphylinidae aus der Türkei werden beschrieben und abgebildet: *Aploderus lydicus* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Astenus (Eurysunius) occiduus* **n. sp.** (Denizli, Aydın, Izmir), *Medon reliquus* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Quedius (Raphirus) harpago* **n. sp.** (Izmir), *Cypha spathula* **n. sp.** (Türkei: Manisa, Mersin, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Antakya; Spanien; Portugal), *Myllaena nemorivaga* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Atheta (Datomicra) dissimulans* **n. sp.** (Gümüşhane), *Drusilla lydica* **n. sp.** (Aydın, Izmir), *Pella gibbera* **n. sp.** (Izmir), *Pyroglossa pontica* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Cousya schuelkei* **n. sp.** (Rize), *Oxypoda (Oxypoda) subspectabilis* **n. sp.** (Ordu), *Dinusa smyrnensis* **n. sp.** (Izmir) und *Pseudocalea messorphila* **n. sp.** (Izmir). *Gymnusa anatolica* Korge, 1971, ursprünglich als Unterart von *G. variegata* Kiesenwetter, 1845 beschrieben, wird als distinkte Art betrachtet. *Megalogastria* Bernhauer, 1901, bisher Untergattung von *Aleochara* Gravenhorst, 1802, wird zur Gattung erhoben und einschließlich ihrer Typusart *Aleochara cingulata* Eppelsheim, 1889 redeskribiert. Für *Aleochara cingulata* wird ein Lectotypus designiert. Die männlichen Genitalien von *Xantholinus osellai* Bordoni (Ho-

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lotypus), *Gymnusa anatolica* und *Atheta epirotica* Benick werden abgebildet. Zahlreiche weitere beschriebene Arten werden aus der Türkei, einige auch aus Krasnodar (Russland) gemeldet, darunter 74 Erstnachweise für die Türkei, einer für Anatolien, einer für Russland und drei für das südeuropäische Russland (Russian South European territory). Die derzeit bekannte Verbreitung von 14 Arten wird anhand von Karten illustriert.

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1 Introduction

As has been discussed in more detail earlier, the highly diverse Staphylinidae fauna of Turkey had for a long time been neglected, but has received more attention recently (e. g. ASSING 2003a, 2004a, 2004b, 2006f). Approximately 1400 species are currently known from Turkish territory; almost 200 of them were described only in the past decade (e. g. ASSING 2003a, 2004a, 2004b, 2006f, 2006h, 2006i, SMETANA 2004). Disregarding the Pselaphinae, the staphylinid genera with the highest diversity of endemic species in Turkey are *Geostiba* Thomson (63 species), *Leptusa* Kraatz (28 species and subspecies), and *Sunius* Curtis (25 species) (ASSING 2003b, 2004e, 2006f, 2006h, 2006i, in press). Unsurprisingly, numerous recently described taxa refer to these genera. However, a large number of new species have also been described in various other genera. At present, the rate of additional discoveries is still increasing rather than decreasing. The same applies to records of described – and often widespread – species which were previously unknown from Turkish territory.

The present paper is based primarily on material collected during six field trips to Turkey carried out by ALEXEY SOLODOVNIKOV (currently Chicago) in June 1998, by the author in December 2005, by HEINRICH MEYBOHM (Stelle) in March 2006, by PAUL WUNDERLE (Mönchengladbach) and the author in April 2006, by VOLKER BRACHAT (Geretsried) and HEINRICH MEYBOHM in April 2006, as well as by MICHAEL SCHÜLKE (Berlin) and the author in July/August 2006. This article is the fifth part of a series dealing with Turkish records of Staphylinidae of various genera and subfamilies. The new species and records of *Leptobium* Casey, *Sunius*, *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, *Leptusa*, *Geostiba*, and some species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim have been – or will be – treated separately elsewhere (ASSING 2006a, 2006d, 2006h, 2006i, in press, in prep.). Practically all the Tachyporinae and some Oxytelinae will be studied by SCHÜLKE (in prep.). The present paper provides descriptions of 14 new species belonging to 14 different genera of the Oxytelinae (one species), the Paederinae (two species), the Staphylininae (one species), and especially of the Aleocharinae (10 species). In addition, numerous records of zoogeographic interest are compiled, among them as many as 74 first records of previously described species from Turkish territory.

Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks are due to VOLKER BRACHAT, HEINRICH MEYBOHM, MICHAEL SCHÜLKE, ALEXEY SOLODOVNIKOV, and PAUL WUNDERLE for the generous gift and loan, re-

spectively, of material for the present study. JÜRGEN VOGEL (Görlitz) assisted with the identification of some *Atheta*. I am also indepted to JOHANNES REIBNITZ (Stuttgart) for improving the quality of some of the figures.

2 Material, methods, and abbreviations

The material treated in the present paper is deposited in the following public institutions and private collections:

cApf	private collection W. APFEL, Eisenach
cAss	private collection V. ASSING, Hannover
cFel	private collection B. FELDMANN, Münster
cSch	private collection M. SCHÜLKE, Berlin
cSol	private collection A. SOLODOVNIKOV, Chicago
cWun	private collection P. WUNDERLE, Mönchengladbach
DEI	Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg (L. ZERCHE)
MCSNV	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale Verona (L. LATELLA)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (H. SCHILLHAMMER)
NMP	Národní Muzeum v Praze (J. HAJEK)

The morphological studies and drawings were carried out using a Stemi SV 11 microscope (Zeiss Germany) and a Jenalab compound microscope (Carl Zeiss Jena) with a drawing tube. For the photographs a digital camera (Nikon Coolpix 995) was used. The maps were generated using the online generic mapping tool (GMT) of the Geomar website at www.aquarius.geomar.de/omc.

The following morphological parameters were examined:

AL	length of antenna
AW	maximal width of abdomen
EL	length of elytra along suture, from apex of scutellum to posterior margin
EW	combined width of elytra
HL	head length from anterior margin of clypeus to neck
HW	maximal head width
ML	length of (median lobe of) aedeagus from base to apex of ventral process
PL	length of pronotum along midline
PW	maximal width of pronotum
TaL	length of metatarsus
TiL	length of metatibia
TL	body length from mandibles to apex of abdomen

The genera are arranged by subfamily; the order of subfamilies is in accordance with the checklist of Central European Staphylinidae in ASSING & SCHÜLKE (2001). Within genera, the species are grouped according to their current subgeneric assignment or their affiliations to certain species groups.

In the material sections, the Turkish provinces are arranged as follows: 1. provinces of northern Turkey from west to east; 2. provinces of western, southwestern, and southern Anatolia from west to east.

Labels of type material are cited in their original spelling and language, except for the following minor adaptations according to the general requirements of the journal: names of collectors in small capitals, scientific names of genera and species in italics, dates with the months always in Roman numbers.

All the material listed in chapter 3 is from Turkey, unless stated otherwise.

3 Descriptions of new species and additional records

Micropeplus fulvus Erichson, 1840

Material examined: **Manisa**: 1 ex., Boz Dağlar, SE Turgutlu, 38°24N, 27°52E, 800 m, cemetery, litter of oak and shrubs, 24.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Sipil Dağı Milli Parkı,

38°33N, 27°28E, 1080 m, 25.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Izmir**: 1 ex., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21N, 28°06E, 1480 m, N-slope with grass and stones, sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Bozdağ, 38°20N, 28°06E, 1300–1560 m, 21.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., Nif Dağı, 38°24N, 27°24E, 1010 m, 23.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Aydın**: 4 exs., ca. 110 km S Izmir, WSW Söke, Dilek Dağı, 37°39′23N, 27°08′14E, 950 m, N-slope, pine and oak litter, grass roots sifted, 25.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Dilek Dağı, Kanyon, 37°41N, 27°10E, 70–370 m, 16.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 2 exs., Dilek Dağı, S Kanyon, 37°40N, 27°11E, 670 m, 17.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 37°58N, 28°34E, 900 m, N-slope, oak litter and grass sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., NE Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°57N, 27°54E, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Muğla**: 8 exs., 16 km N Milas, Labranda, 37°25N, 27°43E, 670 m, 21.III.2006, leg. MEYBOHM (cAss); 4 exs., Labranda, 37°25N, 27°49E, 550–660 m, 18.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., S Bafa lake, 37°28N, 27°24E, 170 m, 26.III.2006, leg. MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., Yatağan-Bozdoğan, 37°27N, 28°18E, 825 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 3 exs., Yatağan-Bozdoğan, 37°38N, 28°19E, 590 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 7 exs., ca. 20 km NNE Fethiye, 36°47N, 29°11E, 970 m, mixed forest, 27.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 2 exs., SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacık, 36°33N, 29°11E, 1170 m, pine, cedar, and *Quercus ilex* litter, 30.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 2 exs., SE Fethiye, Baba Dağ, above Ovacık, 36°33N, 29°10E, 680 m, pine litter, 30.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 9 exs., W Kemer, road to Ovacık, 36°36N, 30°29E, 325 m, litter of oak and other deciduous trees, 2.IV.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Antalya**: 1 ex., N Kalkan, Dumanlı Dağı, 36°24N, 29°26E, 1230 m, forest margin, grass and moss sifted, 5.X.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 198 exs., ca. 20 km N Kaş, S Karaovabeli Geç., 36°23N, 29°43E, 830 m, mixed oak and pine forest, sifted, 26.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., 20 km NNW Mut, 36°49N, 33°19E, 1320 m, pine forest with *Quercus ilex*, 25.XII.2000, leg. ASSING (cAss); 28 exs., road from Silifke to Gülnar, ca. 40 km W Silifke, 36°21N, 33°35E, 1015 m, oak litter sifted, 27.XII.2000, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., road Silifke–Gülnar, 36°21N, 33°35E, 1000 m, 6.V.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., road to Güzeloluk, S Aydınlar, 36°42N, 34°10E, 1110 m, 5.V.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., 23 km N Silifke, 36°32N, 33°56E, 970 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 3 exs., NW Silifke, road Mut–Ermenek, 15 km before Ermenek, 36°38N, 33°01E, 1030 m, 20.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., NW Tarsus, road Çamlıyayla–Gözne, 37°06N, 34°37E, 570–610 m, 25.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Osmaniye**: 1 ex., 15 km E Osmaniye, NW Yarpuz, 37°04N, 36°26E, 920 m, stream bank, alder litter, 11.IV.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., NE Kadirli, Torlar near Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, 30.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antakya**: 1 ex., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 6 km NE Belen, 36°32N, 36°15E, 1480 m, edge of snowfield, under stones and sifted, 4.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 5 km NE Belen, 36°31N, 36°15E, 1240 m, mixed oak and beech forest, sifted, 4.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Şenköy, 36°01N, 36°07E, 750 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 36°00N, 36°06E, 660 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 6 exs., Ziyaret Dağı, W Sungur, 35°59N, 36°05E, 710 m, 21.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., Ziyaret Dağı, Leylekli, 35°58N, 36°03E, 510 m, 22.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., 20 km SW Hopurlu, 520 m, 37°28′45N, 36°48′10E, 27.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ex., 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, Başkonuş Yaylası, 37°34N, 36°34E, 1250 m, 5.V.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Gaziantep**: 1 ex., Kartal Dağı, W Yamaçoba, 37°10N, 37°05E, 1200 m, 25.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this common species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Micropeplus tesserula Curtis, 1828

Material examined: **Mersin**: 1 ex., road from Silifke to Gülnar, ca. 40 km W Silifke, 36°21N, 33°35E, 1015 m, oak litter sifted, 27.XII.2000, leg. ASSING (cAss).

Micropeplus tesserula is widely distributed in the Palaearctic region, but had not been reported from Turkey (HERMAN 2001, SMETANA 2004).

Proteinus meuseli Dauphin, 1995

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., Bozdağ, 38°20N, 28°06E, 1300–1560 m, 21.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

The species was previously known only from Croatia, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Greece (ASSING 2004d, DAUPHIN 1995). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Philorinum sordidum (Stephens, 1834)

Material examined: **Manisa**: 1 ex., Sipil Dağı Milli Parkı, 38°33N, 27°28E, 1080 m, 25.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this common species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Omalium assingi Zanetti, 2002

Material examined: **Manisa**: 1 ex., Boz Dağlar, SE Turgutlu, 38°24N, 27°52E, 800 m, cemetery, litter of oak and shrubs, 24.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss).

This species has become known only from southern and western Anatolia, where it is apparently widespread and not uncommon, especially at higher altitudes. A distribution map is provided by ASSING (2004b).

Omalium cribriceps Fauvel, 1900

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 38°33N, 27°09E, 940 m, grassy patch in pine forest, under stones, sifted grass roots, 28.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Nif Dağı, 38°24N, 27°24E, 1010 m, 23.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Muğla**: 4 exs., ca. 20 km SW Muğla, N Meke, 37°13N, 28°12E, 590 m, pasture with stones at roadside, sifted and under stones, 12.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cAss, cWun); 1 ex., ca. 25 km SW Muğla, 37°11N, 28°06E, 1130 m, N-slope, pine forest, grass roots and pine litter sifted, under stones, 12.IV.2006, leg. WUNDERLE (cWun); 2 exs., Yatağan-Bozdoğan, 37°26′35N, 28°18′07E, 825 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Ankara**: 4 exs., Gölbaşı, 750 m, 29.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

In Turkey, *O. cribriceps* was previously known only from the Van lake area and from western Antalya province (ASSING 2004b, ZANETTI 2002).

Mannerheimia brevipennis (Motschulsky, 1860)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 8 exs., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1600 m, moss and litter sifted, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss). – **Gümüşhane**: 4 exs., ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geç., 40°18N, 39°18E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

In Turkey, this rare species is now known from Ankara, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Gümüşhane, and Kayseri provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006f).

Anthobium fusculum (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Aydın**: 1 ex., ca. 15 NNE km Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°57N, 27°54E, below peak 1600 m, edge of pine forest with grass, shrubs, sifted and under stones, 5.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 1 ex., 30–45 km NNE Erzurum, Dumludağı, ca. 40°11N, 41°27E, 2500–2900 m, 15.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

In Turkey, the species was previously known only from Mersin, Adana, and Adıyaman provinces (ASSING 2004b, 2006f).

Acidota crenata (Fabricius, 1793)

Material examined: **Rize**: 5 exs., 40 km SSW Hopa, source of Çağlayan D., ca. 41°06N, 41°22E, 2700–2900 m, 25.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Acidota crenata is widespread in the Palaearctic region, but was previously unknown from Turkish territory (SMETANA 2004).

Aploderus lydicus **n. sp.** (Figs. 1–12, 50)

Types

Holotype ♂: N37°56′47 E027°53′53 (8), Türkei, Aydin, Pasayaylasi, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, l. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM / Holotypus ♂ *Aploderus lydicus* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1 ♂: TR Prov.: Aydin (8), N Aydin, Pasayaylasi, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, N37°56′47″, E27°53′53″, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT (cAss); 1 ♀: N38°35′25 E026°29′02 (22), Türkei, Izmir, Karaburun, 550 m, 26.IV.2006, l. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ♀: 28.XII.2005, Yamanlar, 940 m, Izmir, S. ANLAŞ (cAss).

Etymology

The name (adjective) is derived from Lydia, the ancient name of the region where the species was found.

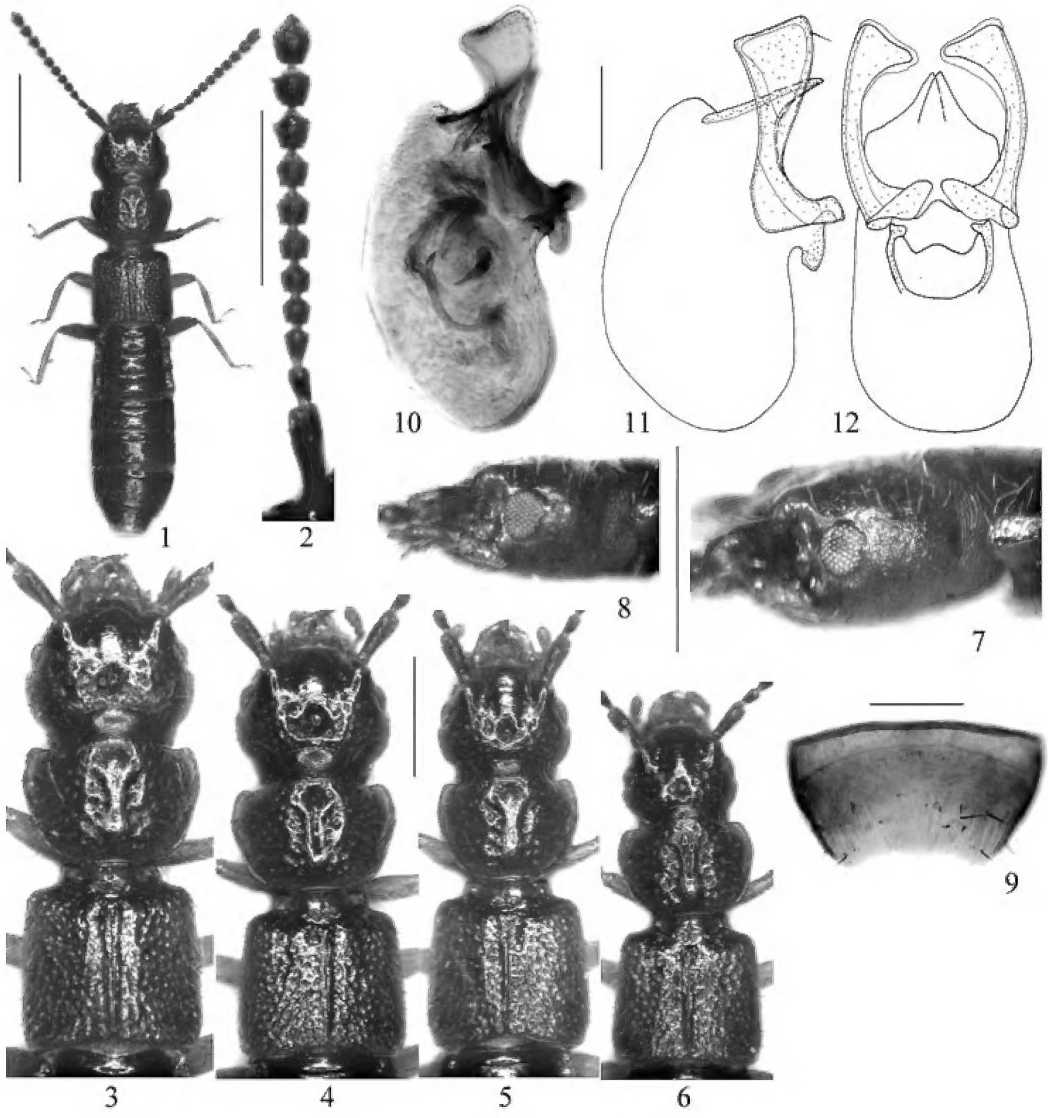
Description

TL: 3.5–4.5 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 1. Coloration: head and abdomen black; pronotum dark brown with paler lateral and posterior margins; elytra brown to dark brown; legs yellowish; antennae dark brown.

Head with sexual dimorphism, larger in ♂ than in ♀ (Figs. 3–6); posterior sulcus absent; posterior and lateral areas with rather coarse puncturation of rather variable density, interstices on average approximately as wide as diameter of punctures; frons impunctate; integument shiny, usually with shallow microreticulation at least in posterior area, frons with or without transverse microstriae; eyes relatively small, approximately as long as (♀ and small ♂) or shorter (large ♂) than postocular region in dorsal view, and weakly prominent (Figs. 7–8). Antenna as in Fig. 2.

Pronotum distinctly transverse, 1.35 (small ♀) to 1.45 (large ♂) times as wide as long and 1.05 (large ♂) to 1.20 (♀) times as wide as head (Figs. 3–6); posterior angles completely rounded, not marked; on either side of impunctate midline with ill-defined shallow oblong impressions with coarse and dense, sometimes ill-defined puncturation; in lateral areas with less dense puncturation; integument with shallow longitudinally striate microsculpture.

Elytra as wide (large ♂) or up to 1.1 times as wide (small ♂♀) and at suture 1.15–1.20 times as long as pronotum (Figs. 3–6); puncturation dense and coarse, in-



Figs. 1–12. *Aploderus lydicus* n. sp. – **1**. Male habitus (holotype). **2**. Antenna. **3–6**. Forebody of three males (3–5) and female (6). **7–8**. Head in lateral view of large male (7) and small male (8). **9**. Male sternite VIII. **10–12**. Aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. – Scale bars: 1 mm (1), 0.5 mm (2–8), 0.2 mm (9), 0.1 mm (10–12).

terstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures and without microsculpture. Hind wings present, length not examined.

Abdomen as wide as or slightly wider than elytra, widest at segments V–VI; puncturation sparse and fine; tergites with distinct microreticulation; posterior margin of tergite VII broadly concave and with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII weakly concave.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly concave (Fig. 9); aedeagus as in Figs. 10–12.

Comparative notes

Four *Aploderus* species were previously known from the Western Palaearctic region, two of them widespread: the Palaearctic *A. caelatus* (Gravenhorst), the European *A. caesus* (Erichson), *A. endogaeus* Assing from southwestern Anatolia (Muğla, Antalya), and the microphthalmous *A. schweigeri* (Smetana) from northern Anatolia (Assing 2003a, Herman 2001, Makranczy 2006, Smetana 1967). In addition to the morphology of the aedeagus, the new species is distinguished from these species by the following characters:

– from *A. caelatus* by the much smaller eyes, the more distinct and coarser puncturation and the much shallower microsculpture of head and pronotum, as well as by the coarser puncturation of the distinctly shorter and narrower elytra;

– from *A. caesus* by smaller average size, shorter antennae, smaller and less prominent eyes; the absence of a posterior sulcus on the head, the coarser, but less well delimited puncturation of head and pronotum, the much shorter pubescence of the forebody, the absence of distinct posterior pronotal angles (in *A. caesus* well-marked), as well as by the shorter and narrower elytra;

– from *A. endogaeus* by larger size, darker coloration of pronotum, elytra, and abdomen (in *A. endogaeus* yellowish brown to rufous), a larger and anteriorly more distinctly widened pronotum, and by broader and longer elytra;

– from *A. schweigeri* at once by the darker coloration, the completely different body shape (in *A. schweigeri* with abdomen distinctly enlarged), the distinctly larger eyes, more slender antennae (in *A. schweigeri* with distinctly transverse antennomeres VII–X), the more transverse pronotum, the much longer and broader elytra, and the presence of hind wings.

For illustrations of the habitus and the genitalia of *A. schweigeri* and *A. endogaeus* (male unknown) see Smetana (1967) and Assing (2003a).

Intraspecific variation

The species is subject to considerable intraspecific variation, especially in the males, affecting not only body size, but also the shape and the relative size of the head, the relative size of the eyes, the microsculpture and puncturation of the head, as well as the shape and relative size of the pronotum. For a comparison of three males of different sizes and a female see Figs. 3–8.

Distribution and bionomics

The species was recorded in three localities in western Turkey (Aydın and Izmir provinces) (Fig. 50). Apart from the altitude (550–1460 m), no bionomic data are available.

Carpelimus subtilis (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 2 exs., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunk, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss).

According to Smetana (2004), this species had not been reported from Turkey before.

Oxytelus laqueatus (Marsham, 1802)

Material examined: **Rize**: 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Although widely distributed in the Palaearctic region and in the Americas, this species had been unknown from Turkey (HERMAN 2001).

Bledius subterraneus Erichson, 1839

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 32 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1540 m, bank of stream, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch).

According to HERMAN (2001) and SMETANA (2004), this widespread Palaearctic species had not been reported from Turkey.

Stenus distortus Assing, 2006

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 10 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol). – **Trabzon**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36N, 40°17E, 2050 m, 4.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch).

A map illustrating the distribution of this recently described species, which has become known only from eastern and central southern Anatolia, is provided by ASSING (2006b).

Stenus humilis Erichson, 1839

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

This is the first record of *S. humilis* from Turkey.

Stenus trapezipennis Puthz, 1981

Material examined: **Rize**: 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°15N, 41°13E, 500 m, 29.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

This species has been recorded only from northeastern Anatolia and Georgia (HERMAN 2001).

Rugilus subtilis (Erichson, 1840)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunk, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

This is the first record of *Rugilus subtilis* from Turkey.

Rugilus lesbius Assing, 2005

Material examined: **Aydın**: 2 exs., Dilek Dağı, Kanyon, 37°41N, 27°10E, 70–370 m, 16.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

This recently described species had been known only from the Greek island Lesbos (ASSING 2005d).

Astenus (Eurysunius) occiduus n. sp. (Figs. 13–21, 83)

Types

Holotype ♂ [with four workers of *Tetramorium* sp. attached to the same pin]: TR [21] – Denizli, 60 km E Muğla, S Kale, 1280 m, 37°25′39N, 28°53′18E, 11.IV.2006, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Astenus occiduus* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 1 ♂: same data as holotype (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: TR [22] – Denizli, 60 km E Muğla, S Kale, 1240 m, 37°23′12N, 28°53′41E, 11.IV.2006, V. ASSING (cAss); 1 ♀: TR [8] – Aydın, 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba T., below peak, 1600 m, 37°57′16N, 27°53′55E, 5.IV.2006, V. ASSING (cAss); 1 ♀: TR [13] – Aydın, 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 1480 m, 38°00′09N, 28°34′53E, 7.IV.2006, P. WUNDERLE (cWun); 1 ♀: TR Prov.: Izmir (12), NO Ödemis, Boz Dag, 1560 m, 21.IV.2006, N38°20′11″, E28°6′26″, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT (cAss).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective: western) alludes to the fact that this species is the westernmost representative of *Eurysunius* in Turkey.

Description

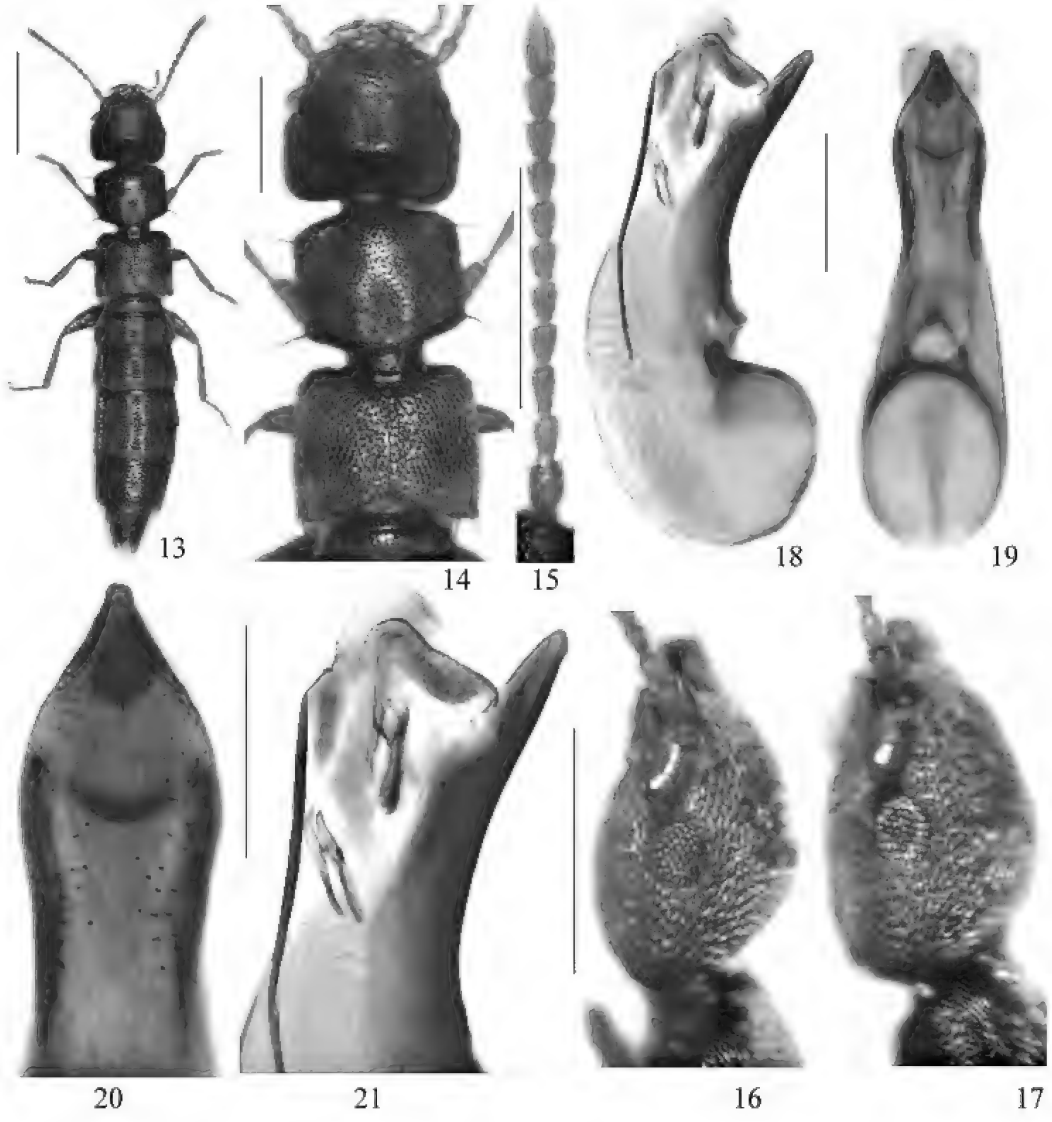
TL: 3.8–4.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 13. Coloration: forebody blackish, with the posterior $^1/_4$–$^1/_3$ of elytra yellow, abdomen blackish with the narrow posterior margins of the tergites and the apex somewhat paler, legs and antennae rufous.

Head transverse, 1.25–1.30 times as wide as long; dorsal surface distinctly convex, with very dense, large, but rather shallow punctures, and only with subdued shine (Fig. 14); pubescence short, greyish, and depressed; eyes relatively small and weakly prominent, temples approximately 1.7–2.5 times as long as eyes in dorsal view (Figs. 16–17). Antenna relatively stout, antennomeres V–X moderately oblong (Fig. 15).

Pronotum across anterior angles slightly (approximately 1.05 times) wider than head, 1.05–1.10 times as wide as long (width measured across anterior angles); maximal width at anterior angles; surface without distinct impressions; posterior margin convex; lateral margins straight, each with two long setae of slightly more than half the length of lateral margin of pronotum (Fig. 14), one at anterior and one at posterior angle; microsculpture barely noticeable, almost absent; puncturation similar to that of head, but slightly sparser, surface somewhat more shiny than that of head; pubescence of similar length as that of head, but less fine and more conspicuous.

Elytra approximately 1.1 times as wide and at suture about 0.65 times as long as pronotum; microsculpture absent; puncturation very distinct and granulose; interstices approximately as wide as punctures; pubescence yellowish, more distinct than that of head and pronotum; long setae present only at posterior margin near posterior angles, absent from lateral margins. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen about as wide as or slightly wider than elytra, widest at segments V–VI; puncturation distinct and granulose, somewhat denser on anterior than on posterior tergites; tergite VII with sparser puncturation, interstices on average twice as wide as punctures and without microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.



Figs. 13–21. *Astenus occiduus* n. sp. – **13**. Habitus. **14**. Forebody. **15**. Antenna. **16–17**. Head in lateral view of specimens from Denizli (16) and from Bozdag (17). **18–19**. Aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **20–21**. Apical part of aedeagus in ventral and in lateral view. – Scale bars: 1 mm (13), 0.5 mm (14–17), 0.2 mm (18–21).

♂: sternite VII unmodified; posterior margin of sternite VIII with deep and acute incision; aedeagus as in Figs. 18–21.

Comparative notes

According to a recent revision of the *Eurysunius* species of Turkey and the Caucasus region, three representatives were known from Turkish territory, all of them from northern and eastern Anatolia (Kastamonu, Ordu, Kayseri) (Assing 2002c). From all these species, *A. occiduus* is distinguished by the morphology of the aedeagus. In addition, it is separated from them as follows:

– from *A. bicoloratus* Assing (Ordu) by the more slender antennae (with distinctly oblong antennomeres V–X, the straight lateral margins of the pronotum (in *A. bicoloratus* sinuate), the presence of long setae at the posterior pronotal angles, and by the absence of lateral impressions on the pronotum;

– from *A. paphlagonicus* Assing (Kastamonu) by less slender antennae, a transverse pronotum (in *A. paphlagonicus* about as wide as long) with sparser punctuation and straight lateral margins (in *A. paphlagonicus* weakly convex), and by the less extensive yellow coloration of the elytra (in *A. paphlagonicus* extending to the middle of the elytra);

– from *A. sexsetosus* Assing (Kayseri) by less slender antennae, the absence of an additional long seta between the anterior and the posterior pronotal setae, the denser pronotal puncturation, as well as by the much less extensive yellow coloration of the elytra (in *A. sexsetosus* extending almost to the anterior margin).

For illustrations of the habitus and the genitalia of these species see Assing (2002c).

Remarks

Whether or not the females from Aydın and Izmir are conspecific with the types from Denizli cannot be said with certainty. The eyes of these specimens are somewhat smaller (Figs. 16–17), but since no additional significant differences were found, they are here considered an expression of intra- rather than interspecific variation.

Distribution and bionomics

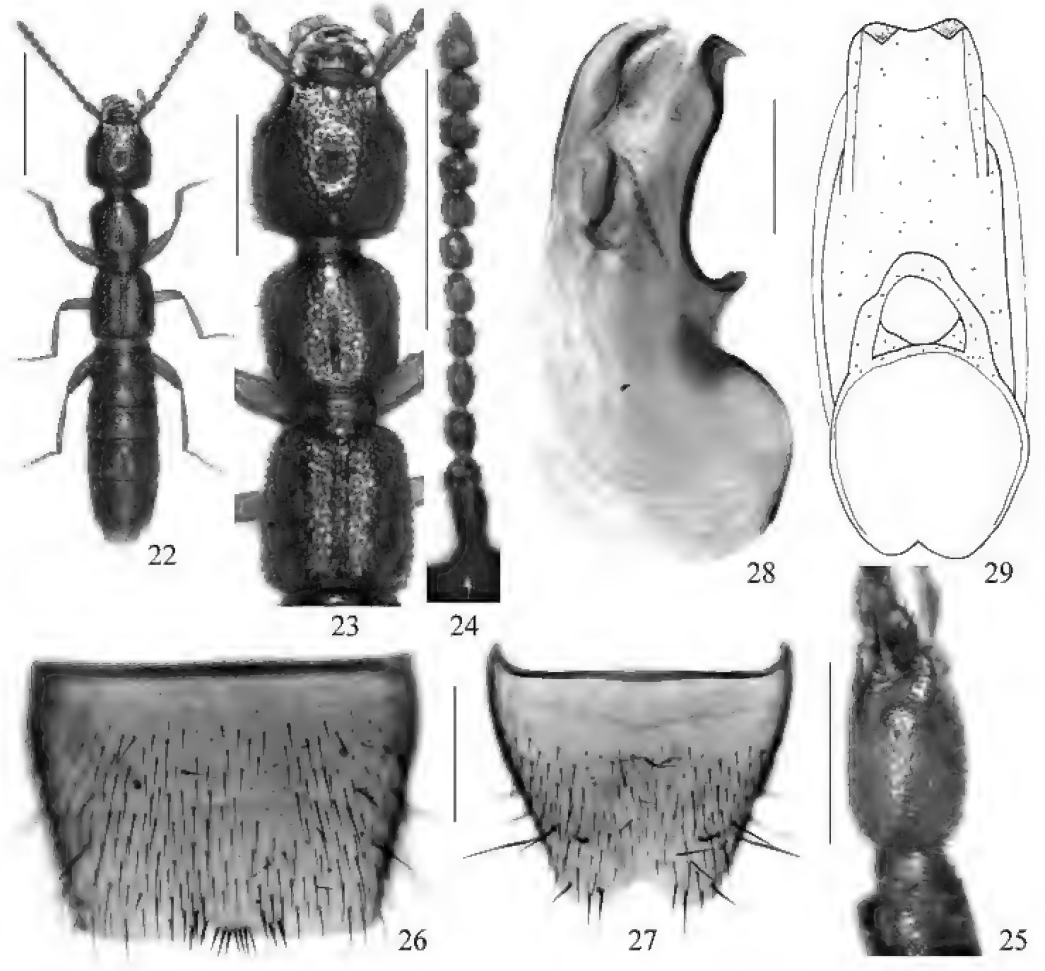
The Palaearctic subgenus *Eurysunius* currently includes some 45 species, most of which occur in the Western Mediterranean. Only 9 species had been recorded from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Caucasus region. *Astenus occiduus* is the fourth representative of the subgenus to become known from Turkey and the first *Eurysunius* species from Western Turkey (Denizli, Aydın, Izmir) (Fig. 83). Records of species of this subgenus are generally rare; many taxa are still represented only by their respective holotypes. Recent observations suggest that all *Eurysunius* species may be associated with ants of the genus *Tetramorium* Mayr (Assing 2002c, 2003c). This hypothesis is here supported by new evidence. At least six of the type specimens were found in nests of a yellowish *Tetramorium* sp. All the records are from grassland biotopes at altitudes of 1240–1600 m.

Medon reliquus **n. sp.** (Figs. 22–29, 71)

Types

Holotype ♂: TR [1] – Izmir, 1480 m, Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21′26N, 28°05′38E, 3.IV.2006, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Medon reliquus* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data, but leg. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♂, 1 ♀: TR [11] – Aydın, 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 850 m, 37°57′56N, 28°33′23E, 7.IV.2006, P. Wunderle (cWun); 1 ♀: TR [12] – Aydın, 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 900 m, 37°58′06N, 28°33′33E, 7.IV.2006, P. Wunderle (cWun).



Figs. 22–29. *Medon reliquus* n. sp. – **22**. Habitus. **23**. Forebody. **24**. Antenna. **25**. Head in lateral view. **26**. Male sternite VII. **27**. Male sternite VIII. **28–29**. Aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. – Scale bars: 1 mm (22), 0.5 mm (23–25), 0.2 mm (26–27), 0.1 mm (28–29).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective: remaining, relict) alludes to the fact that this addition to the Turkish *Medon* fauna was discovered only after the genus had been thoroughly revised.

Description

TL: 3.1–3.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 22. Coloration: body uniformly rufous; legs and antennae pale reddish.

Head approximately as long as wide to weakly oblong; puncturation dense, coarse, and well-defined; interstices on average narrower than punctures and without microsculpture (Fig. 23); eyes rather small (Fig. 25) and not distinctly projecting from lateral outline of head, postocular region at least 3 times as long as eyes in dorsal view. Antenna as in Fig. 24.

Pronotum approximately 1.1 times as wide as long and 1.1 times as wide as head; puncturation in lateral areas similar to that of head (Fig. 23).

Elytra approximately 1.1 times as wide and at suture 0.8 times as long as prono-

tum; puncturation ill-defined, finer and denser than that of head and pronotum (Fig. 23). Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra, widest at segment VI; integument with distinct microsculpture everywhere; puncturation fine and moderately dense; posterior margin of tergite VII without palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VII almost truncate, with few modified dark setae in the middle, without palisade setae (Fig. 26); sternite VIII with relatively small posterior excision (Fig. 27); aedeagus as in Figs. 28–29.

Comparative notes and phylogenetics

The *Medon* species of the Western Palaearctic region were comprehensively revised only recently (Assing 2004c, 2006e). *Medon reliquus* combines an aedeagal morphology that is similar to that of some species of the *M. apicalis* group (*M. maronitus* (Saulcy), *M. beydaghensis* Fagel) with a chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII that resembles that of species of the *M. petrochilosi* group (e. g. *M. cerrutii* Coiffait, *M. impar* Assing). This suggests that the *M. apicalis* group as defined earlier (Assing 2004c) may be paraphyletic and that the *M. petrochilosi* group should be included in the *M. apicalis* group.

From all the species of the *M. apicalis* group (including those of the former *M. petrochilosi* group), *M. reliquus* is readily distinguished by the much coarser and much more well-defined puncturation of the head and pronotum (somewhat resembling the condition in *M. brunneus* (Erichson)), by the chaetotaxy of the male sternite VII, as well as by the shape of the aedeagus.

From *M. maronitus* (widespread in the Eastern Mediterranean) and *M. beydaghensis* (southwestern Anatolia: W-Antalya, Isparta), the new species is additionally separated by the uniformly reddish coloration, the absence of microsculpture on the forebody, the stouter modified setae at the posterior margin of the male sternite VII forming distinct patterns, as well as by the slightly different shape of the aedeagus.

The geographically closest representatives of the species previously attributed to the *M. petrochilosi* group – all of them with restricted distributions – are *M. caricus* Fagel (southwestern and western Anatolia: Muğla, Izmir; Greece: Dhodhekánisos: Nikariá) and *M. impar* (Rhodos). From these species, *M. reliquus* is readily distinguished by smaller body size, the absence of microsculpture on the forebody and consequently a much more shiny appearance, the distinctly smaller eyes, the much shorter and more slender elytra, the less distinctly modified and less distinctly grouped setae at the posterior margin of the male sternite VII, as well as by the completely different morphology of the aedeagus. For illustrations of the genitalia of the compared species see Assing (2004c).

Distribution and bionomics

The species is apparently endemic to the Boz Dağlar and the Aydın Dağları in western Anatolia (Fig. 71). Most of the specimens were sifted from the roots of grass and shrubs, some also from gravel and from oak leaf litter on grassy north slopes and in oak forests at altitudes of 850–1480 m. The type locality is illustrated in fig. 11 in Assing (in press a).

Pseudomedon obscurellus (Erichson, 1840)

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 3 exs., 30–45 km NNE Erzurum, Dumludağı, ca. 40°08N, 41°24E, 2200–2500 m, 14.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

This species is widespread in Europe (SMETANA 2004). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Tetartopeus stylifer (Reitter, 1909)

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 1 ex., 35 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°25E, 1700–2000 m, 17.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species was previously known from Georgia, Ukraine, Russia, and Iraq (SMETANA 2004). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time. The male genitalia are illustrated by ASSING (2004b).

Xantholinus graecus Kraatz, 1858

Material examined: **Antalya**: 1 ex., Alanya env., 36°32N, 32°14E, 30.V.2004, leg. WEIGEL (cAss); 1 ex., Güzelbag, Zeytinbükü river, 36°40N, 31°53E, 160 m, 24.V.2004, leg. WEIGEL (cApf); 1 ex., 15 km NE Alanya, Dimcayi river, 36°34N, 32°13E, 130 m, 22.V.2004, leg. WEIGEL (cApf); 1 ex., Kemer near Antalya, 800 m, 1.V.1992, leg. BEHNE (DEI).

In Turkey, recent records of this species are known only from southern Anatolia (Muğla, Antalya, Mersin, Adana, Kahramanmaraş, and Gaziantep provinces) (ASSING 2006f).

Xantholinus audrasi Coiffait, 1956

Material examined: **Ankara**: 4 exs., Gölbaşı, 750 m, 29.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss). – **Ordu**: 1 ex., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, road margin, roots of grass and herbs and moss sifted, 30.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

In Turkey, this species was previously reported from Muğla, Antalya, Burdur, and Mersin provinces (ASSING 2003a, 2006f).

Xantholinus osellai Bordoni, 1976 (Fig. 30)

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: Turchia leg. OSELLA / Draganaz gec., VII.19[year illegible] / *Xantholinus osellai* mihi det. BORDONI 1974 / Holotypus (MCSNV).

As is suggested by the similar highly derived internal structures of the aedeagus (presence of very long spine), *X. osellai* is the sister species of *X. grandespinosus* Assing, from which it is distinguished as follows: body of smaller size; head smaller both absolutely and in relation to remainder of body (*X. osellai*: HW: 0.98 mm; HW/PW: 1.16; *X. grandespinosus*: HW: 1.15 mm); eyes smaller, barely larger than antennomere I in cross-section (at widest point) (in *X. grandespinosus* distinctly larger); antennae shorter and with more transverse antennomeres, antennomeres VI–VII approximately 3 times as wide as long (in *X. grandespinosus* about twice as wide as long); elytra without distinct microsculpture; aedeagus larger [despite smaller body size!] and with distinctly longer spine (length of spine: 1.04 mm; in *X. grandespinosus* 0.53 mm) (Fig. 30).

Xantholinus grandespinosus Assing, 2006

Material examined: **Ordu**: 1 ex., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, road margin, roots of grass and herbs and moss sifted, 30.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

Previously, only the holotype (Amasya province) of this recently described species had become known (Assing 2006f).

Gabrius anatolicus Smetana, 1953

Type material examined: Holotype ♂: Yeniköy, Toros, 30.VIII.47, Anat. Exp. N. Mus. CSR. / Holotype / *Gabrius* Steph. *anatolicus* m., det. Smetana 1952 / Mus. Nat. Pragae Inv. 18768 (NMP).

Additional material examined: 4 exs., Izmir, Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21N, 28°07E, 1500 m, N-slope, *Alnus* and *Salix* litter sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

Previously, only the type material of this species from southern Anatolia had become known; the above specimens represent the first record from western Anatolia.

Philonthus alpinus Eppelsheim, 1875

Material examined: **Rize**: 3 exs., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss). – **Artvin**: 10 exs., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, ca. 40°05N, 41°30E, 2400 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol).

The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Philonthus coprophilus Jarrige, 1949

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 4 exs., 30–45 km NNE Erzurum, Dumludağı, ca. 40°08N, 41°24E, 2200–2500 m, 14.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol).

The species was previously unknown from Turkey (Herman 2001).

Philonthus svanetiensis Coiffait, 1974

Material examined: **Rize**: 9 exs., 40 km SSW Hopa, source of Çağlayan D., ca. 41°06N, 41°22E, 2700–2900 m, 25.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol); 3 exs., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1 ex., 60 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 40°38N, 40°45E, 2510 m, N-slope, under stones, 25.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., Ovitdağı Geç., 40°37N, 40°47E, 2710 m, N-slope, under stones, 25.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, Barhal river valley, ca. 40°57N, 41°29E, 1800 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 17 exs., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol). – **Erzurum**: 25 exs., 30–45 km NNE Erzurum, Dumludağı, ca. 40°11N, 41°27E, 2500–2900 m, 15.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1 ex., 35 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°25E, 2100 m, 18.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1 ex., 35–40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°17E, 2600 m, 19.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

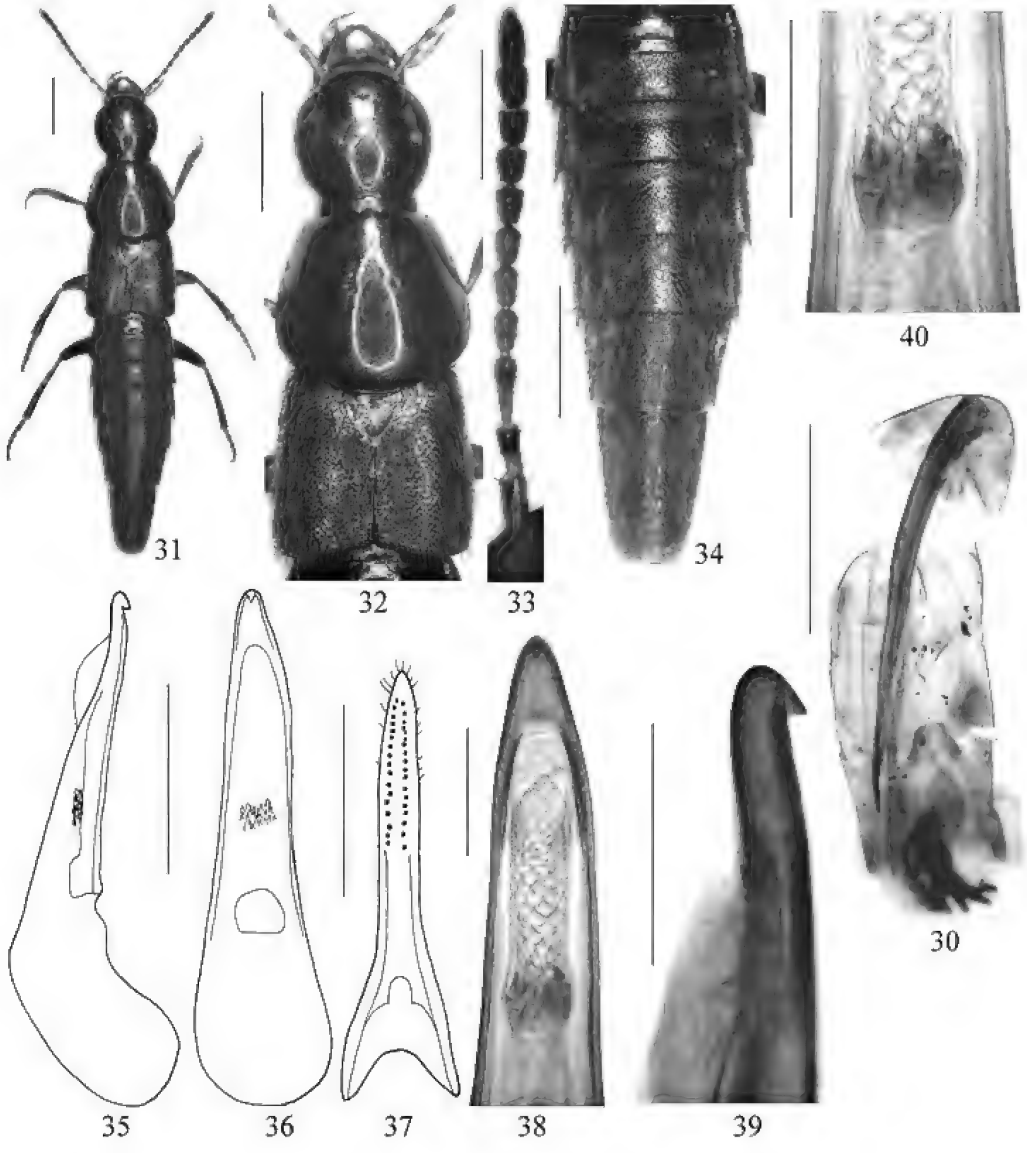
According to Smetana (2004), the species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Quedius (Raphirus) harpago **n. sp.** (Figs. 31–40, 50)

Types

Holotype ♂: TR Prov.: Izmir (12), NO Ödemis, Boz Dag, 1560 m, 21.IV.2006, N38°20′11″, E28°6′26″, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT / Holotypus ♂ *Quedius harpago* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratype ♀: N38°20′10 E028°06′25 (12), Türkei, Aydin [recte: Izmir], Bozdag, 1300–1560 m, 21.IV.2006, l. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).



Figs. 30–40. Holotypes of *Xantholinus osellai* (30) and *Quedius harpago* n. sp. (31–39). – **30**. Aedeagus. **31**. Habitus. **32**. Forebody. **33**. Antenna. **34**. Abdomen. **35–36**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **37**. Paramere. **38–39**. Apical part of median lobe in ventral and in lateral view. **40**. Internal structures of aedeagus. – Scale bars: 1 mm (31–32, 34), 0.5 mm (30, 33, 35–37), 0.2 mm (38–40).

Etymology

The name (Latin, noun in apposition: grapnel, grappling hook) alludes to the conspicuous shape of the apex of the median lobe of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype): AL: 2.01, –; HL: 1.10, 1.13; HW: 1.14, 1.22; PW: 1.59, 1.62; PL: 1.46, 1.53; EL: 0.84, 0.82; EW: 1.62, 1.74; AW: 1.46, 1.65; TiL: 1.19, 1.25; TaL: 1.04, 1.07; ML: 1.40, –; TL: 8.9, 8.5; HL/HW: 0.96, 0.93; PW/HW: 1.39, 1.33; PW/PL: 1.08, 1.06; EL/PL: 0.57, 0.54; EW/PW: 1.02, 1.08; AW/EW: 0.91, 0.96; TiL/TaL: 1.15, 1.17.

Habitus as in Fig. 31. Coloration: body blackish; tarsi, pro- and mesofemora reddish brown; protibia reddish brown, latero-ventrally weakly blackened; mesotibia reddish brown, latero-ventrally distinctly blackened; metafemur and metatibia blackish, with the base of the metatibia narrowly rufous; antennae reddish, with the apical half more or less infuscate, apical half of antennomere II weakly to distinctly darkened.

Head weakly transverse (Fig. 32); frons without punctures; integument with very fine microsculpture composed of isodiametric meshes anteriorly and of transverse striae posteriorly. Antenna as in Fig. 33, antennomere III slightly longer than II.

Pronotum distinctly wider than head and weakly transverse, with fine and shallow transverse microsculpture, also near anterior angles.

Elytra approximately as wide as and at suture only little more than half the length of pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 32); puncturation distinct and dense, but rather ill-defined; microsculpture very shallow. Scutellum with 10–15 punctures. Hind wings apparently reduced. Legs relatively short; metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II–III.

Abdomen widest at segment IV (Fig. 34); puncturation dense and rather fine, only slightly sparser on tergite VII than on anterior tergites; anterior tergites laterally without patches of very dense pubescence; microsculpture present, but shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII in the middle with rather broad (broadly V-shaped) excision; aedeagus with slender paramere reaching, but not exceeding apex of median lobe; apex of median lobe with short hook (Figs. 35–40).

Comparative notes

The species belongs to the group of species allied to *Q. nitipennis* (Stephens) of the subgenus *Raphirus* Stephens. It is distinguished from all its consubgeners by the morphology of the aedeagus, especially the distinctive shape of the apex of the median lobe. From most similar species, it is also separated by the short elytra and the dark hind legs and from *Q. nitipennis* additionally by much larger size, a broader body, darker coloration, distinctly longer and more robust antennae, and coarser elytral puncturation.

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated near the highest peak of the Boz Dağlar, western Anatolia (Fig. 50). The absence of previous records and the short wings suggest that the species may be endemic to this mountain range, which is inhabited also by other endemic Staphylinidae, e. g. a species of *Leptobium* Casey, a species of *Sunius* Curtis,

and an undescribed species of *Geostiba* Thomson (ASSING 2006d, 2006h). The two type specimens were collected at an altitude of 1300–1560 m, additional bionomic data are not available.

Sepedophilus binotatus (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., Ankara city, G. Osman Paşa, decaying tree trunk, 4.XI.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

The species had been reported from the European part of Turkey, but was unknown from Anatolia (SMETANA 2004).

Cypha spathulata **n. sp.** (figs. 61–69 in ASSING 2004b)

Cypha squamipennis: ASSING (2004b, 2006f).

Types

Holotype ♂: TR – Mersin, road Silifke –> Gülnar, 1015 m, No. 9, 36°20′38N, 33°35′06E, *Quercus* litter, 27.XII.2000, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Cypha spathulata* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 1 ♂: TR – Manisa [4], 1000 m, Boz Dağlar, SE Turgutlu, N-slope with oak, 38°22′26N, 27°50′53E, 24.XII.2005, V. ASSING; 1 ♀: TR [50], 1250 m, W Kahramanmaraş, Baskonus Yaylası, 5.V.2005, 37°33′56N, 36°33′37E, BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ♂: TR – Mersin, 25, 1085 m, Çamlıyayla, *Quercus* & *Carpinus* near creek, 37°10′24N, 34°36′35E, 5.V.2002, MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ♂: TR [45] – Osmaniye, 12.5 km NE Andırın, –> Geben, 37°39′14N, 36°26′27E, 1500 m, 3.V.2005, BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ♂: Ziyaret Dağı, 19 km S Antakya, SW Şenköy, 36°01′48N, 36°07′19E, 913 m, oak & laurel shrubs, sifted, 2.IV.2004, leg. M. SCHÜLKE (cSch). — **SPAIN**: 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: E – Andalusia (CA), Grazalemma, 1220 m, 2.X.93, WUNDERLE (cAss, cWun); 3 ♂♂: E – Andalusia (M) [sic], Cortez Fronterra [sic], 2.X.93, WUNDERLE / Sierra Cortez de Fronterra [sic], 1200 m, Steineiche (cAss, cWun); 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀: E – Andalusia, Sierra Nevada, 28.IX.93, WUNDERLE / Guejar Sierra, 1200 m, Genilufer, Bachmoos, Gesiebe (cWun). — **PORTUGAL**: 1 ♂: P – Algarve, 400 m, 10 km N S. Bras, 4.VI.1992, WUNDERLE (cWun).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective derived from the noun spathula) alludes to the characteristic shape of the apex of the ventral process of the aedeagus.

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range, arithmetic mean; n = 10): AL: 0.44–0.60, 0.55; HW: 0.36–0.44, 0.41; PW: 0.53–0.68, 0.63; PL: 0.29–0.36, 0.34; EL: 0.30–0.41, 0.37; EW: 0.57–0.72, 0.67; AW: 0.51–0.62, 0.58; TiL: 0.26–0.36, 0.33; TaL: 0.15–0.23, 0.20; ML: 0.32–0.36, 0.35; TL: 1.3–1.9, 1.65; PW/HW: 1.41–1.62, 1.51; PW/PL: 1.75–1.91, 1.83; EL/PL: 1.04–1.13, 1.08; EW/PW: 1.02–1.12, 1.09; AW/EW: 0.83–0.89, 0.86; TiL/TaL: 1.53–1.85, 1.68.

Habitus as in figs. 61–62 in ASSING (2004b). Coloration variable: head and pronotum brown to dark brown, the latter with broad yellowish margins; elytra light brown to brown; abdomen brown to dark brown, with the posterior halves of segments III–VI and all of segments VII–IX at least slightly paler; legs, palpi, and antennae bright yellow to light brown.

Head and pronotum with sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable punctuation; microsculpture indistinct, pubescence depressed. Antenna with antennomere I large and weakly oblong; II of similar length but distinctly narrower, almost twice as

long as wide; III–V minute, much narrower than II, of subequal length, and more or less distinctly oblong; VI slightly larger and longer than V; VII similar to VI, but slightly shorter; VIII–X forming distinct club, of similar width; VIII and IX weakly oblong; XI slightly longer than the combined length of VIII and IX (figs. 64–65 in Assing 2004b).

Pronotum with posterior angles indistinct, completely rounded; distinctly transverse (see ratios PL/PW and PW/HW).

Elytra wider and at suture usually slightly longer than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL); puncturation as fine as that of pronotum; microsculpture distinct, composed of diagonal striae and long meshes. Hind wings present. Metatarsomere I almost as long as the combined length of the following tarsomeres or slightly shorter.

Abdomen with distinct microsculpture and extremely fine sparse puncturation; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: protarsomere I moderately dilated, slightly longer than the combined length of II–III; aedeagus of distinctive shape, ventral process apically spathuliform (figs. 66–69 in Assing 2004b).

Comparative notes

The species is separated from all its congeners by the distinctive morphology of the aedeagus. From the two other *Cypha* species recorded from Turkey, *C. laeviuscula* (Mannerheim) and *C. tenebricosa* Assing, it is easily distinguished also by the paler coloration, especially of the legs (in *C. laeviuscula* and *C. tenebricosa* dark brown to black). The external and sexual characters of *C. tenebricosa* are figured by Assing (2004b). For illustrations of the male genitalia and antennae of many European species see Dauphin (2004) and Palm (1936).

Intraspecific variation

Considerable intraspecific variation was observed particularly regarding size (a nanistic specimen is illustrated in figs. 62, 63, 65, 67, 69 in Assing 2004b), coloration (especially legs and antennae), length and proportions of antennae, width of body, proportions of pronotum and elytra, and the size of the median lobe of the aedeagus. In the material from southwestern Europe, the apex of the median lobe of the aedeagus is slightly more strongly dilated than in the Turkish specimens, but this difference is attributed to intra- rather than interspecific variation.

Comments

Most of the type material listed above was previously interpreted and recorded as *C. squamipennis* (Fauvel) (Assing 2004b, 2006f). Quite recently, however, Patrick Dauphin (pers. comm.), who studied and dissected the male holotype of *Cypha squamipennis* and prepared a drawing of the aedeagus, kindly informed me that the redescription and figures given in Assing (2004b) referred to a different species, not to *C. squamipennis*.

Distribution and bionomics

The species is recorded from Turkey (Manisa, Mersin, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş, Antakya), Spain, and Portugal, so that it can be expected to be present in most

or all of the Mediterranean. The types were mostly sifted from the leaf litter of deciduous trees at altitudes of 400–1540 m.

Oligota pumilio Kiesenwetter, 1858

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1200 m, *Crataegus* litter, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss); 24 exs. [1 ♀ macropterous, remainder with wings of reduced length], SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, decaying and hollow *Salix* trunks, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss).

This species was only recently reported from Turkey (Antalya and Kahramanmaraş provinces) for the first time (Assing 2006f). Only one of the examined specimens is macropterous; the remainder has wings of reduced length.

Oligota inversa Assing, 2002

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 38°33N, 27°10E, 680 m, 28.XII.2005, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1200 m, *Crataegus* litter, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss).

Oligota inversa was previously known only from Greece (Assing 2002b).

Oligota anatolica Assing, 2003

Material examined: **Izmir**: 7 exs., 20 km E Izmir, Nif Dağı, 38°24N, 27°24E, 920 m, plateau, sifted grass roots between stones under shrubs, 26.XII.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

This is the westernmost record of *O. anatolica*, which was previously known from Denizli, Antalya, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, and Adıyaman provinces, as well as from Israel (Assing 2003a, 2006f; Kapp 2004).

Myllaena infuscata Kraatz, 1853

Material examined: **Muğla**: 69 exs., Gölgeli Dağları, 20 km NE Köyceğiz, above Ağla, 37°03N, 28°49E, 1690 m, grass, thistles, and pine litter sifted, 6.X.2002, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Osmaniye**: 3 exs., Osmaniye, NE Kadirli, 10 km N Andırın-Çokak, 37°39N, 36°21E, 1150 m, 1.–2.V.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss). – **Adıyaman**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km NE Adıyaman, ca. 5 km N Sincik, 38°03N, 38°37E, 1320 m, under stones near stream, 23.III.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

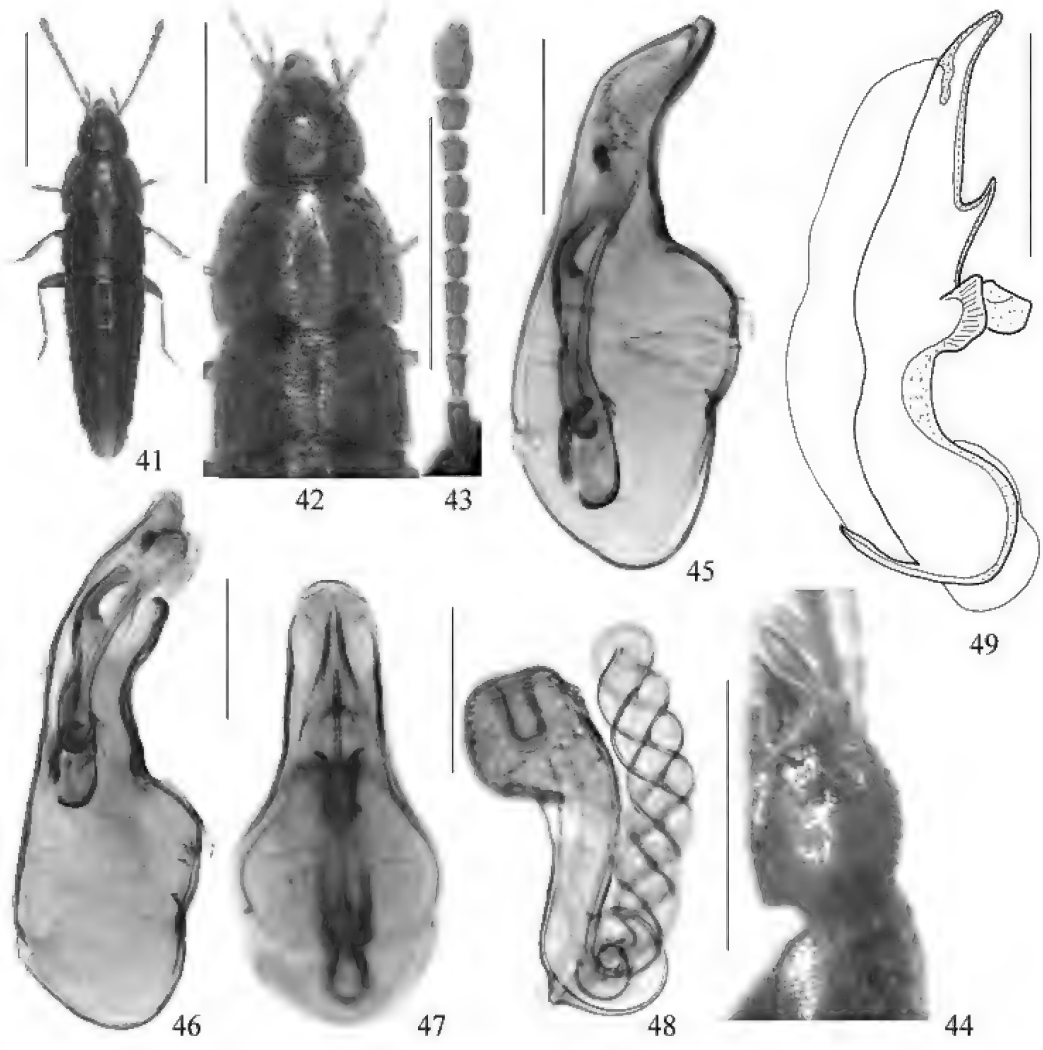
Myllaena infuscata is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, but had not been reported from Turkey (Smetana 2004).

Myllaena nemorivaga **n. sp.** (Figs. 41–48, 50)

Types

Holotype ♂: TR [23] – Rize, 25 km SSE Rize, 4 km E Ikizdere, 750 m, 40°47′14N, 40°35′31E, 31.VII.2006, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Myllaena nemorivaga* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 16 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 60 exs.: same data, but leg. M. Schülke (cSch); 8 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀: same data, but "[23a] ... 1.VIII.2006, V. Assing" (cAss); 57 exs.: same data, but leg. M. Schülke (cSch); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: TR [24] – Rize, 25 km SSE Rize, 7 km E Ikizdere, 1030 m, 40°47′01N, 40°38′18E, 31.VII.2006, V. Assing (cAss); 1 ex.: same data, but leg.



Figs. 41–49. *Myllaena nemorivaga* n. sp. (41–48) and *Gymnusa anatolica* (49). – **41**. Habitus. **42**. Forebody. **43**. Antenna. **44**. Head in lateral view. **45–47**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **48**. Spermatheca. **49**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. – Scale bars: 1 mm (41), 0.5 mm (42–44, 49), 0.1 mm (45–47), 0.05 mm (48).

M. Schülke (cSch); 8 exs.: TR [29] – Rize, 25 km SE Rize, 900 m, stream bank, *Rhododendron*, 40°53′32N, 40°46′03E, 2.VIII.2006, M. Schülke (cSch).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective: wandering in the forest) alludes to the fact that, in contrast to most of its congeners, the species is apparently an inhabitant of the forest floor.

Description

TL: 2.2–2.8 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 41. Coloration: forebody rufous to reddish brown, with the head sometimes slightly darker; abdomen brown to dark brown, with segment VIII and following yellowish to yellowish brown; legs and antennae dark yellowish to yellowish brown.

Head with eyes of reduced size, composed only of few (< 10) ommatidia (Fig. 44), not distinctly projecting from lateral outline of head, and only approximately 1/4 the length of postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna of moderate length; antennomeres IV–VI moderately to weakly oblong; VII–IX weakly oblong or as long as wide; X as long as broad or weakly transverse; XI shorter than the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 43).

Pronotum strongly convex in cross-section, approximately 1.25 times as wide as long and 1.5 times as wide as head; maximal width in posterior half, more strongly tapering cephalad than caudad; posterior angles distinct and subrectangular; posterior margin near posterior angles indistinctly sinuate at most (Fig. 42).

Elytra conspicuously short, approximately as wide and at suture only 0.50–0.55 times as long as pronotum; posterior margin distinctly sinuate near posterior angles (Fig. 42); puncturation dense and fine, but more distinct than the extremely fine and dense puncturation of the head and pronotum. Hind wings reduced. Metatarsomere I as long as the combined length of II–III, or slightly shorter.

Abdominal tergite VII with or without narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe at the posterior margin; tergite VIII without sexual dimorphism, its posterior margin strongly convex in both sexes.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII obtusely angled in the middle; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive shape and with distinctive internal structures (Figs. 45–47).

♀: sternite VIII broadly convex posteriorly; spermatheca as in Fig. 48, duct with approximately 8 coils.

Comparative notes

From other Western Palaearctic *Myllaena* species, *M. nemorivaga* is distinguished not only by the highly distinctive genitalia, but also by the following combination of external characters: reddish to reddish brown coloration, relatively small size, eyes of strongly reduced size (< 10 ommatidia), pronotum with marked posterior angles, very short elytra, and reduced hind wings. Based on the original description

Fig. 50. Distributions of *Aploderus lydicus* n. sp. (●), *Myllaena nemorivaga* n. sp. (○), *Quedius harpago* n. sp. (□), and *Atheta dissimulans* n. sp. (■).

(EPPELSHEIM 1880), *M. caucasica*, which has also been recorded from Turkey, is separated from the new species by darker coloration (pronotum and elytra dark brown to blackish brown), the longer antennae (all antennomeres oblong), the rounded posterior angles of the pronotum, and the longer elytra.

Distribution and bionomics

The types were found in the area to the east of Ikizdere, Rize province (Fig. 50). They were collected by sifting the leaf litter of mixed forests composed mainly of chestnut, alder, beech, and *Rhododendron* at altitudes of 750 and 1030 m. Some of the paratypes are teneral.

Gymnusa anatolica Korge, 1971; **n. stat.** (Fig. 49)

Gymnusa variegata anatolica Korge, 1971; KORGE (1971: 59f.).

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 3 exs., ca. 30 km ENE Gümüşhane, Kostandağı Geç., 40°31N, 39°47E, 2340 m, N-slope, 24.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch).

Based on a single teneral holotype female from the surroundings of Rize, KORGE (1971) tentatively described this taxon as a subspecies of *G. variegata* Kiesenwetter. To my knowledge, no further records had become known. A comparison of the above specimens with material of *G. variegata* revealed no differences in coloration; the differences pointed out in the original description are artefacts resulting from the teneral condition of the holotype. However, the other distinguishing characters (puncturation of the abdomen, shape of the posterior margin of tergite VIII) are confirmed. Moreover, the aedeagus is of different shape (Fig. 49): the median lobe is larger, the conspicuous process at the base of the ventral process is longer, more slender, and apically more acute, and the ventral process is longer and apically more strongly bent. Transitional conditions are unknown and there are records of *G. variegata* neither from the southern Balkans, nor from other regions in Turkey, nor from the Caucasus region. Thus, both the morphological and the zoogeographic evidence suggests that *G. anatolica* represents a distinct species rather than a subspecies of *G. variegata*.

Gyrophaena gentilis Erichson, 1839

Material examined: **Ordu**: 11 exs., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch). – **Giresun**: 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35N, 38°27E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch). – **Trabzon**: 10 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Rize**: 5 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56N, 40°58E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch).

According to SMETANA (2004), this widespread Palaearctic species was unknown from Turkey.

Rhopalocerina clavigera (Scriba, 1859)

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., ca. 30 km S Ardeşen, 40°56N, 40°58E, 750 m, moist forest with boxwood and *Rhododendron*, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca.

50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52N, 40°56E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch).

Rhopalocerina clavigera is widespread in Europe, but had not been reported from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

Bolitochara obliqua Erichson, 1837

Material examined: **Sinop**: 1 ex., Çangal Dağı, 7.–15.VI.1960, leg. SCHUBERT (cAss). – **Tunceli**: 1 ex., Ovacık, 1400 m, VI.1976, leg. SCHUBERT (NHMW). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., Çamlıyayla, 10.V.–3.VI.1963, leg. SCHUBERT (NHMW). – **Bitlis**: 1 ex., Bitlis, 1700 m, VI.1971, leg. SCHUBERT (NHMW); 1 ex., Tatvan, 1900 m [without date], leg. SCHUBERT (cAss).

This widespread and common species is here reported from Turkish territory for the first time.

Bolitochara lauferi Bernhauer, 1908

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., 20 km E Izmir, Nif Dağı, 38°23N, 27°22E, 1270–1400 m, *Pinus* litter and grass roots sifted, 26.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss).

Bolitochara lauferi was previously known only from central southern Anatolia (ASSING 2006f).

Myrmecopora convexula Assing, 1997

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 38°33N, 27°10E, 680 m, road margin, in nest of *Messor* sp., 28.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss); 6 exs., ca. 80 km NW Izmir, W Karaburun, 38°38N, 26°29E, 440 m, pasture with stones on limestone, nest of *Messor* sp., 4.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cAss, cWun). – **Manisa**: 3 exs., Boz Dağlar, ca. 10 km WSW Turgutlu, Sivrice, 38°27N, 27°50E, 330 m, ruderal meadow, nest of *Messor* sp., 4.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

This myrmecophilous species has become known only from the surroundings of Izmir and from the Greek island Lesbos (ASSING 1997b, 2005d).

Cordalia obscura (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: **Zonguldak**: 1 ex., Amaçlar env., 190 m, 17.–18.VI.2003, leg. SMATANA (cAss).

Though generally widespread and common in the Western Palaearctic region, this species has rarely been reported from Turkey. Since previous records may be based on a confusion with other *Cordalia* species occurring in Turkey (*C. anatolica* Assing, *C. fortepunctata* Assing, *C. rosei* Assing), which were described only very recently, the above specimen represents the first confirmed Turkish record of *C. obscura*.

Cordalia fortepunctata Assing, 2006

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunk, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

This very recently described species was previously known from Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Malatya, and Adıyaman provinces (ASSING 2006f).

Falagrioma thoracica (Stephens, 1832)

Material examined: **Ordu**: 1 ex., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

SMETANA (2004) does not list the widespread Western Palaearctic *F. thoracica* for Turkey, so that this is apparently the first record.

Autalia puncticollis Sharp, 1864

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, in mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Autalia puncticollis is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, except for the extreme southwest and the north (ASSING 1997a); the record from Japan (SMETANA 2004) is very likely to be based on a misidentification. The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Ischnopoda ulbrichi Lohse, 1994

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1540 m, bank of stream, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

According to a recent revision of the genus (PAŚNIK 2006), *I. ulbrichi* was previously known only from the south of Central Europe, Italy, France, and from some Balkans countries. The above specimens represent the first record from Turkey.

Aloconota debilicornis (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 12 km NE Gümüşhane, ca. 40°31N, 39°33E, 1300 m, 12.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 3 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°43N, 39°13E, 1250 m, bank of stream, floated from sand and gravel, 27.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch); 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Trabzon**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1540 m, bank of stream, 26.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Rize**: 24 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°15N, 41°13E, 500 m, 29.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol); 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1000 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 4 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, Barhal river valley, ca. 40°57N, 41°29E, 1800 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 1 ex., 35 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°25E, 1700–2000 m, 17.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). — **RUSSIA**: 1 ex., Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Aloconota debilicornis was previously known neither from Turkey nor from adjacent countries (SMETANA 2004). It is here reported from Turkey and Russia for the first time.

Aloconota gregaria (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, E Zigana Geç., ca. 40°37N, 39°26E, 2500 m, 11.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Muğla**: 2 exs., SE Köyceğiz, 36°57N, 28°44E, 10 m, floodplain forest, 28.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Antalya**: 3 exs., Manavgat env., 0–50 m, 2.–3.I.1991, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., NW Silifke, 20 km W

Mut, 36°36N, 33°16E, 230 m, 20.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SE Andırın, 37°35N, 36°25E, 1240 m, 19.III.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Gaziantep**: 1 ex., S Birecik, 37°01N, 37°58E, 340 m, 24.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

The eurytopic *Aloconota gregaria* is one of the most widespread and common species of Aleocharinae in the Western Palaearctic region. Remarkably, it had not been reported from Turkish territory before (SMETANA 2004).

Aloconota subgrandis (Brundin, 1954)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time. According to SMETANA (2004), it has not been reported from adjacent countries.

Aloconota sulcifrons (Stephens, 1832)

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°15N, 41°13E, 500 m, 29.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1000 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 2 exs., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 2 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 1800 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 1 ex., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 1 ex., 30 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°40N, 41°15E, 800 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this widespread and common Cosmopolitan species had not been reported from Turkey before.

Amischa bifoveolata (Mannerheim, 1830)

Material examined: **Ordu**: 4 exs., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

This widespread Palaearctic species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Amischa decipiens (Sharp, 1869)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunk, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Amischa forcipata Mulsant & Rey, 1873

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., Bozdağ, 21.V.2006, leg. ANLAŞ (cAss).

The species is widespread in central and southern Europe (SMETANA 2004) and

was recently also recorded from Tunisia (ASSING 2005e). This is the first record from Turkey.

Ousipalia caesula (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Muğla**: 1 ex., N Fethiye, Çaliş, 36°41N, 29°06E, 5 m, near beach, sifted from grass roots under bushes, 1.X.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Yatağan-Bozdoğan, 37°26′35N, 28°18′07E, 825 m, 19.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antalya**: 2 exs., 60 km SSW Antalya, Ciralı, 36°25N, 30°28E, 40 m, road margin, grass and moss sifted, 23.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., same data, but 4.IV.2002 (cAss). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., road from Silifke to Gülnar, ca. 15km W Silifke, 36°23N, 33°50E, 475 m, road margin, under stones, 27.XII.2000, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Osmaniye**: 1 ex., 6 km NE Osmaniye, 37°07N, 36°19E, 130 m, river bank, washed, 10.IV.2004, leg. ASSING & SCHÜLKE (cAss). – **Kahramanmaraş**: 2 exs., 20 km SW Hopurlu, 37°29N, 36°48E, 520 m, 27.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antakya**: 1 ex., N Belen Geçidi, 36°31N, 36°14E, 1010 m, 23.IV.2004, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

The species is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region. It is also known from Greece and Cyprus (ASSING & WUNDERLE 2001, SMETANA 2004), but had not been recorded from Turkey before.

Notothecta pisidica Assing, 2004

Material examined: **Aydın**: 1 ex., NE Aydın, Imambaba Tepesi, 37°57N, 27°53E, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antalya**: 1 ex., Akseki, 19.III.2002, leg. ESSER (cAss).

Only the holotype from Konya of this recently described myrmecophile had been known (ASSING 2004a). The specimen from Aydın was collected in a nest of *Messor* sp., suggesting that this may be the – previously unknown – host ant.

Taxicera deplanata (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 14 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1540 m, bank of stream, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch).

The species is widespread in Europe, but was previously unknown from Turkey (KAPP 2005).

Liogluta alpestris (Heer, 1839)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 18 exs., ca. 80 km SW Trabzon, Zigana Geç., 40°37N, 39°24E, 2050 m, roots of grass, moss, and shrubs sifted, 23.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Rize**: 4 exs., 60 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 40°38N, 40°45E, 2510 m, N-slope, sifted moss and grass near rocks, 25.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

Liogluta alpestris is widespread and rather common in the Western Palaearctic region and has even been recorded as far east as the Altai range, but was previously unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

Liogluta microptera Thomson, 1867

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., ca. 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°10N, 41°19E, 1000–1300 m, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW

Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Liogluta microptera is widespread in Europe (SMETANA 2004) and was recently even reported from China (ASSING 2005a). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta (Philhygra) laevigata (Hochhuth, 1849)

Material examined: **Muğla**: 21 exs., SE Dalaman, 36°47N, 28°50E, 10 m, floodplain forest, meadows, 28.III.2002, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Muğla env., Bayir, 37°16N, 28°10E, 400 m, 1.V.2001, leg. MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 1 ex., 35–40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°17E, 2600 m, 19.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species had become known only from Azerbaijan (SMETANA 2004). The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

Atheta (Philhygra) lyciana Assing, 2003

Material examined: **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

This recently described species was previously known only from the type locality in Muğla province (ASSING 2003a).

Atheta (Philhygra) luridipennis Mannerheim, 1830

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°15N, 41°13E, 500 m, 29.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

This widespread species was previously unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta (Parameotica) epirotica Benick, 1981 (Fig. 60)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 1 ex., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, decaying and hollow *Salix* trunks, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

This is the first record of *A. epirotica* since the original description, which is based on four type specimens from Ipiros, northern Greece (BENICK 1981). The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time. For an illustration of the lateral aspect of the median lobe of the aedeagus see Fig. 60.

Atheta (Microdota) speculum (Kraatz, 1856)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 38°33N, 27°09E, 940 m, grassy patch in pine forest, under stones, sifted grass roots, 28.XII.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., Nif Dağı, 38°24N, 27°24E, 1010 m, 23.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

This apparently very rare species had become known only from Greece and Azerbaijan (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta (Microdota) subtilis (Scriba, 1866)

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch). – **Rize**: 1 ex., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41N, 40°39E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch).

Atheta subtilis is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, but had not been reported from Turkey (Smetana 2004).

Atheta (Ceritaxa) testaceipes (Heer, 1839)

Material examined: **Kahramanmaraş**: 3 exs., 14 km SW Türkoğlu, 37°21N, 36°44E, 850 m, 19.IV.2005, leg. Brachat & Meybohm (cAss).

The species is widespread in Europe and had been reported also from Cyprus (Smetana 2004). This is the first record from Turkey.

Atheta (Atheta) chefsurica (Eppelsheim, 1880)

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 6 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

The species was previously known only from Georgia (Smetana 2004) and Armenia (Assing 2005b) and is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta (Atheta) castanoptera (Mannerheim, 1840)

Material examined: **Ordu**: 1 ex., 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Giresun**: 3 exs., ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35N, 38°27E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Gümüşhane**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44N, 39°13E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch). – **Trabzon**: 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E, 1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 171 exs., 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch). – **Rize**: 5 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol); 12 exs., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41N, 40°39E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood, 1.VIII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch); 5 exs., 30 km ESE Rize, S Kaptanpaşa, 40°57N, 40°47E, 690 m, mixed forest with beech, alder, chestnut, spruce, *Rhododendron*, bramble, sifted, 5.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, Barhal river valley, ca. 40°57N, 41°29E, 1800 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

The species is widespread and common in the Palaearctic region, but had not been reported from Turkey before (Smetana 2004).

Atheta (Atheta) hypnorum (Kiesenwetter, 1850)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex. [det. Vogel], ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44N, 39°13E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimen represents the first record from Turkey.

Atheta (Atheta) ebenina (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)

Material examined: **RUSSIA**: 1 ex. [det. VOGEL], Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species was previously unknown from the Russian South European territory (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta (Tetropla) nigritula (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 16 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44N, 39°13E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch). – **Trabzon**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 10 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). — **RUSSIA**: 1 ex., Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

These are the first records of this widespread Palaearctic species from Turkey and from the Russian South European territory (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta (Datomicra) dadopora Thomson, 1867

Material examined: **Giresun**: 1 ex. [det. SCHÜLKE], ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35N, 38°27E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex. [det. SCHÜLKE], ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, NE Kürtün, 40°44N, 39°13E, 1430 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, near stream, sifted, 27.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Trabzon**: 7 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Rize**: 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 2 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). — **RUSSIA**: 1 ex., Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species is widespread in the Palaearctic region; the above specimens represent the first records from Turkey and from the Russian South European territory (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta (Datomicra) dissimulans **n. sp.** (Figs. 50–59)

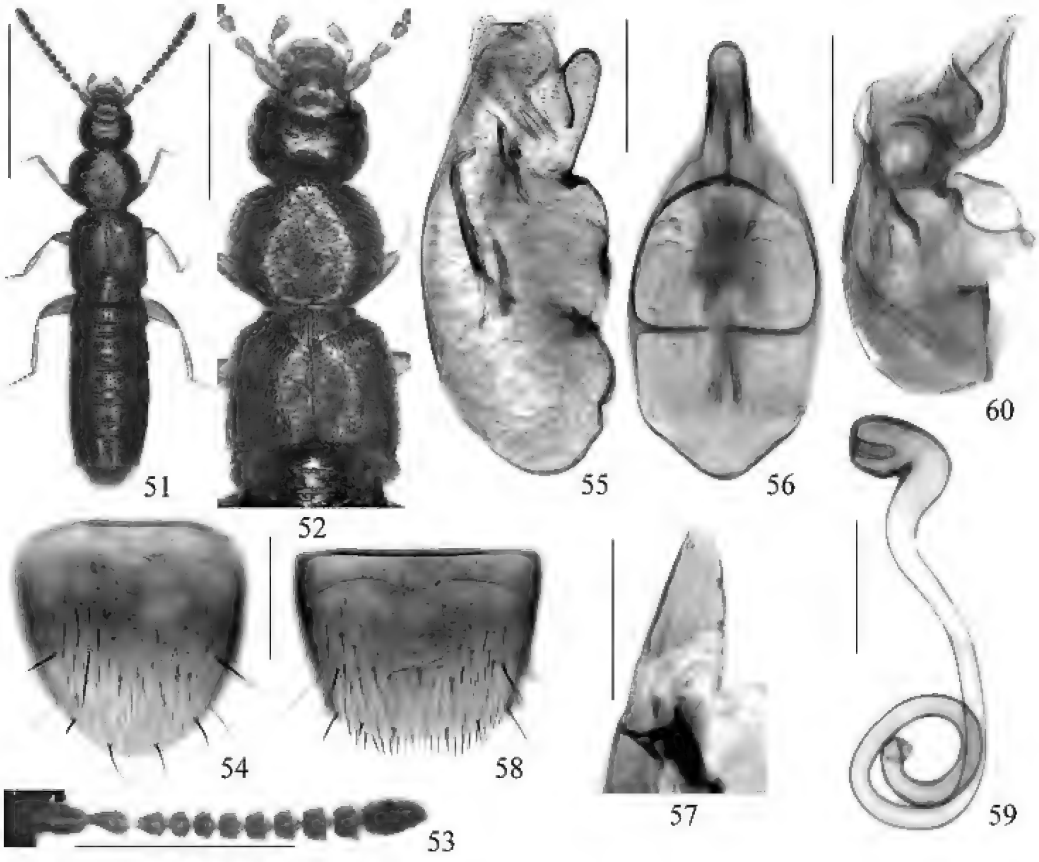
Types

Holotype ♂: TR [3] – Gümüşhane, ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geç., 2070 m, 40°17′38N, 39°18′02E, 24.VII.2006, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Atheta dissimulans* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 7 exs.: same data, but leg. M. SCHÜLKE (cSch).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective: deceiving, pretending) alludes to the external appearance of this species, which resembles that of a species of *Ousipalia* Gozis or brachypterous *Microdota* Mulsant & Rey rather than that of *Datomicra* Mulsant & Rey.



Figs. 51–60. *Atheta dissimulans* n. sp. (51–59) and *A. epirotica* (60). – **51**. Male habitus. **52**. Male forebody. **53**. Antenna. **54**. Male sternite VIII. **55–56**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **57**. Apical lobe of paramere. **58**. Female sternite VIII. **59**. Spermatheca. **60**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. – Scale bars: 1 mm (51), 0.5 mm (52–53), 0.2 mm (54, 58), 0.1 mm (55–57, 59–60).

Description

TL: 2.3–2.9 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 51. Coloration: body blackish, with the abdominal apex (segments VIII and following) and sometimes the pronotum and the elytra indistinctly paler blackish brown; legs yellowish; antennae blackish, with the basal 2–3 antennomeres slightly paler, dark brown.

Head 1.05–1.10 times as wide as long, widest behind eyes, and with sexual dimorphism; surface with distinct microreticulation and only with weak shine; punctuation sparse and extremely fine, barely noticeable; eyes rather small and weakly prominent, postocular region approximately 1.5 times the length of eyes in dorsal view (Fig. 52). Antennae gradually incrassate apically; antennomere III short, less than 1.5 times as long as wide; IV transverse; V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X approximately 1.5 times as wide as long; XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 53).

Pronotum relatively large, approximately 1.2 times as wide as long and 1.25–1.30 times as wide as head, maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles rounded, weakly marked, almost obsolete; with sexual dimorphism (Fig. 52); surface with dis-

tinct microreticulation and only subdued shine; puncturation very fine and moderately dense; pubescence fine, directed cephalad along midline and almost transversely laterad in lateral areas.

Elytra about 1.1 times as wide and at suture approximately 0.75 times as long as pronotum (Fig. 52); puncturation very fine, slightly denser than that of pronotum; microreticulation distinct. Hind wings reduced.

Abdomen approximately as wide as elytra; puncturation moderately dense and more distinct than that of forebody, distinctly sparser on tergite VII than on anterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; tergite VIII without distinct sexual dimorphism, posterior margin in both sexes weakly convex.

♂: head extensively flattened or shallowly impressed; pronotum along middle with broad depression or shallow impression (Fig. 52); sternite VIII distinctly longer and less transverse than tergite VIII, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 54); median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive shape (Figs. 55–56); apical lobe of paramere of similar morphology and chaetotaxy as in other species of the subgenus (Fig. 57).

♀: head weakly convex in cross-section; median impression of pronotum confined to posterior half and much shallower and narrower; sternite VIII distinctly transverse, its posterior margin broadly convex and in the middle indistinctly concave (Fig. 58); spermatheca as in Fig. 59.

Comparative notes

From other Western Palaearctic *Datomicra* species, *A. dissimulans* is easily separated by the distinctive genitalia, as well as by conspicuous external characters, especially the large pronotum, the sexual dimorphism of head and pronotum, the short elytra, the reduced hind wings, and the absence of a dimorphism of the abdominal tergite VIII. The new species in fact much more resembles species of the subgenus *Microdota* or of the genus *Ousipalia* than its consubgeners, which are generally winged, often distinctly smaller, and inhabitants of short-lived habitats (rotting organic matter like mushrooms, excrements, compost, etc.).

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated about 25 km to the southwest of Gümüşhane, Gümüşhane province (Fig. 50), at an altitude of 2070 m. It is illustrated in Assing (2006i: fig. 85). The specimens were collected by sifting the litter of a montane spruce forest, suggesting that this species is an inhabitant of the forest floor.

Atheta (Dimetrota) aeneipennis (Thomson, 1856)

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36N, 40°17E, 2050 m, moss and roots of grass and herbs near rocks, sifted, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36N, 40°18E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Rize**: 8 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol); 17 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol).

This species has become known from most of the Palaearctic region and also from the Oriental region (Smetana 2004). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta (Dimetrota) knabli Benick, 1938

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 18 exs., ca. 80 km SW Trabzon, Zigana pass, 40°37N, 39°24E, 2050 m, roots of grass, moss, and shrubs sifted, 23.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Trabzon**: 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36N, 40°17E, 2050 m, moss and roots of grass and herbs near rocks, sifted, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Of, S Uzungöl, 40°36N, 40°18E, 1870 m, spruce forest, 4.VIII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

Previously published records are confined to the Alps (Smetana 2004), but according to J. Vogel (pers. comm.) the species was also collected in Bulgaria. It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta (Dimetrota) cinnamoptera (Thomson, 1856)

Material examined: **Rize**: 3 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol); 7 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss, cSol). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, Barhal river valley, ca. 40°57N, 41°29E, 1800 m, 23.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

These are the first records of this widespread Palaearctic species from Turkey.

Atheta (Dimetrota) episcopalis Bernhauer, 1910

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 1 ex. [det. Vogel], 30 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°40N, 41°15E, 800 m, 21.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss); 1 ex. [det. Vogel], 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. Solodovnikov (cAss).

The species is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta (Dimetrota) laevana (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Material examined: **Trabzon**: 1 ex., 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. Assing (cAss).

The above specimen represents the first record of the species from Turkey.

Atheta mucronata (Kraatz, 1859)

Material examined: **Antalya**: 7 exs., Manavgat env., Kızılot, 0–50 m, 2.I.1991, leg. Assing (cAss).

In the Palaearctic catalogue (Smetana 2004), this name is erroneously listed as a junior synonym of *Pelioptera opaca* (Kraatz, 1857). The species is widespread in the Mediterranean region (Feldmann in prep.). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta sodalis (Erichson, 1837)

Material examined: **Giresun**: 1 ex., Giresun, ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36N, 38°27E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. Schülke (cSch). – **Gümüşhane**: 6 exs., ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geç., 40°18N, 39°18E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. Assing, Schülke (cAss, cSch). – **Trabzon**: 4 exs., ca. 50 km S Trabzon, 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°40N, 39°40E,

1560 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch); 2 exs., 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch).

The species was previously unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta britanniae Bernhauer & Scheerpeltz, 1926

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 2 exs. [det. SCHÜLKE], ca. 25 km SW Gümüşhane, Tersundağı Geç., 40°18N, 39°18E, 2070 m, N-slope, spruce forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 24.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Trabzon**: 26 exs. [det. VOGEL, SCHÜLKE], 20 km S Maçka, Altindere Milli Park, 40°41N, 39°39E, 1650 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, leaf litter and mushrooms sifted, 26.VII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch). — **RUSSIA**: 1 ex. [det. VOGEL], Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species was previously unknown from Turkey and from the Russian South European territory (SMETANA 2004).

Atheta circassica Bernhauer, 1900

Material examined: **Rize**: 3 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). — **RUSSIA**: 1 ex. [det. VOGEL], Krasnodar, Sochi env., Staraya Matsesta, ca. 43°34N, 39°48E, 100 m, 5.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

Atheta circassica had become known only from the West Caucasus region and is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta fungicola (Thomson, 1852)

Material examined: **Rize**: 4 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1300 m, mushrooms, 28.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

The known distribution of this species includes most of Europe. It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Atheta gagatina (Baudi di Selve, 1848)

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 4 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

The above specimens represent the first record of this common Palaearctic species from Turkey.

Acrotona muscorum (Brisout, 1860)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 3 exs., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21N, 28°06E, 1480 m, N-slope with grass and stones, sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cAss, cWun); 22 exs., Boz Dağlar, above Bozdağ, road to ski resort, 38°21N, 28°07E, 1500 m, N-slope, *Alnus* and *Salix* litter sifted, 3.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cWun). – **Erzurum**: 3 exs., 40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°36N, 41°23E, 2100 m, 20.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

This widespread species was recently recorded from Turkey for the first time (ASSING 2006f).

Acrotona nigerrima (Aubé, 1850)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., Nif Dağı, 38°24N, 27°24E, 970 m, 24.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this widespread Western Palaearctic species was unknown from Turkey.

Acrotona piceorufa (Mulsant & Rey, 1873)

Material examined: **Isparta**: 3 exs., Eğridir env., Kovada Gölü, 37°37N, 30°51E, 1000 m, 13.V.2000, leg. MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antalya**: 1 ex., W Antalya, Saklikent, 1000 m, 11.V.2000, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT (cAss). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., Kirobaşı-Güzeloluk, 36°45N, 33°58E, 1430 m, 7.–8.V.2004, leg. BESUCHET (cAss).

In Turkey, *A. piceorufa* was previously known only from Osmaniye (ASSING 2006f).

Drusilla limata Assing, 2005

Material examined: **Antalya**: 1 ex., Korkuteli, Yazır, 1.V.1990, leg. GILLERFORS (cWun).

This recently described species was previously known only from two localities in Antalya (ASSING 2005c).

Drusilla lydica **n. sp.** (Figs. 61–71)

Types

Holotype ♀: TR [6] – Aydın, 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba T., 1420 m, u. stones, 37°56′53N, 27°53′45E, 5.IV.2006, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♀ *Drusilla lydica* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

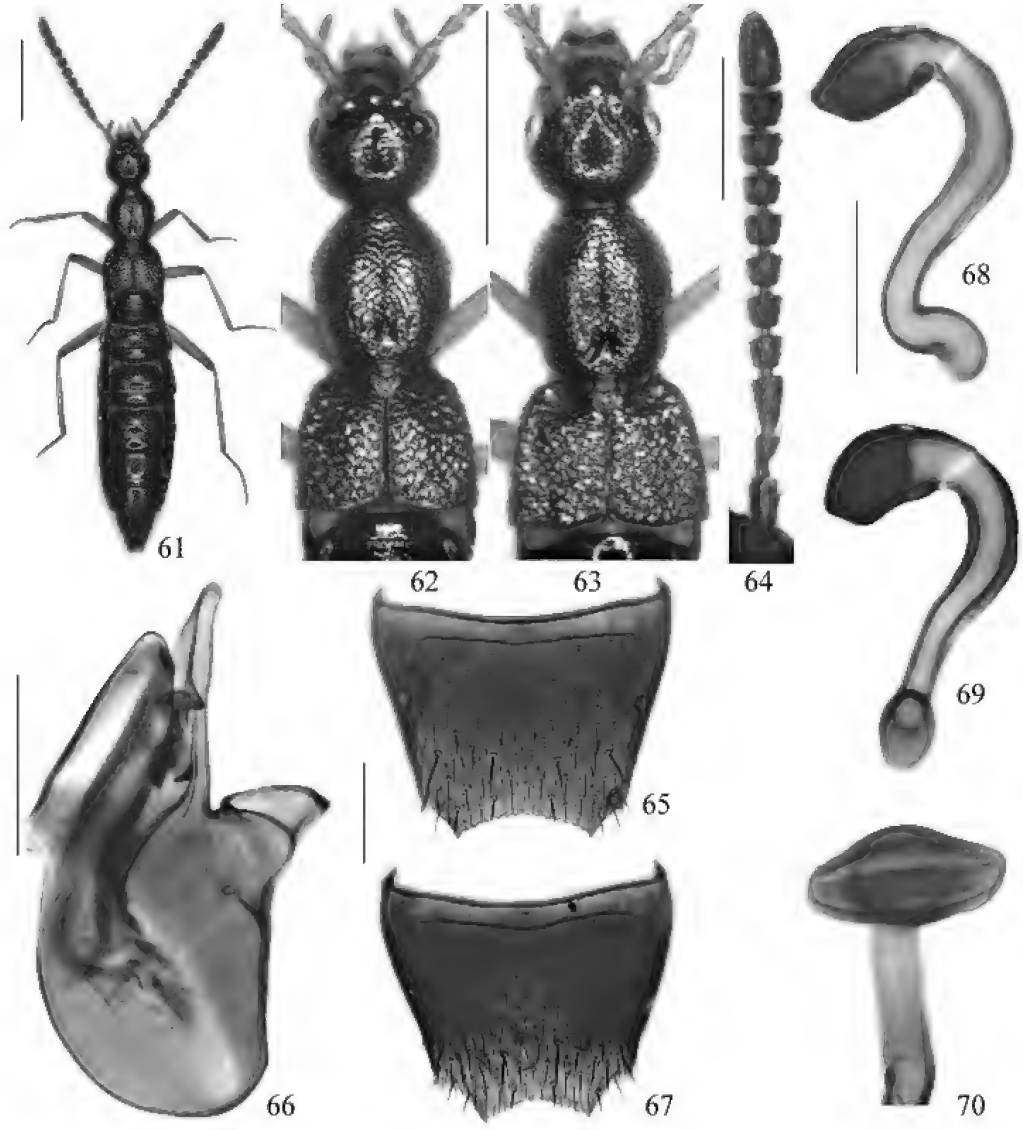
Paratypes: 12 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 20 exs.: same data, but leg. WUNDERLE (cWun); 2 ♀♀: TR [5] – Aydın, 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba T., 1410 m, 37°56′38N, 27°53′40E, 5.IV.2006, V. ASSING (cAss); 5 exs.: same data, but leg. WUNDERLE (cWun); 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀: TR [8] – Aydın, 15 km NNE Aydın, Imambaba T., below peak, 1600 m, 37°57′16N, 27°53′55E, 5.IV.2006, V. ASSING (cAss); 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀: N37°56′47 E027°53′53 (8), Türkei, Aydin, Pasayaylasi, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, l. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss); 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀: TR Prov.: Aydin (8), N Aydin, Pasayaylasi, 1460 m, 20.IV.2006, N37°56′47″, E27°53′53″, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT (cAss); 2 ♀♀: TR Prov.: Aydin (9), N Aydin, Str. –> Pasayaylasi, 1115 m, 20.IV.2006, N37°55′46″, E27°53′46″, leg. MEYBOHM & BRACHAT (cAss); 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀: TR [17] – Izmir, 5 km S Tire, N-slope with stones and shrubs, 990 m, 38°03′04N, 27°45′07E, 9.IV.2006, V. ASSING (cAss); 3 exs.: same data, but leg. WUNDERLE (cWun).

Etymology

The name (adjective) is derived from Lydia, the ancient name of the region where the species was found.

Description

TL: 4.2–5.1 mm. Habitus as in Fig. 61. Coloration: body blackish, with the elytra often slightly to distinctly paler, brown to dark brown; legs pale yellowish brown; antennae dark brown with the basal 2–3 antennomeres yellowish to reddish.



Figs. 61–70. *Drusilla lydica* n. sp. – **61**. Male habitus. **62**. Male forebody. **63**. Female forebody. **64**. Antenna. **65**. Male tergite VIII. **66**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. **67**. Female tergite VIII. **68–70**. Spermathecae of three females in different aspects. – Scale bars: 1 mm (61–63), 0.5 mm (64), 0.2 mm (65–67), 0.1 mm (68–70).

Head approximately as wide as long or weakly oblong; eyes relatively small, but projecting from lateral outline of head, postocular region nearly twice as long as eyes in dorsal view; dorsal surface without distinct microsculpture; puncturation fine and moderately sparse, but distinct (Figs. 62–63). Antenna as in Fig. 64.

Pronotum with weakly pronounced sexual dimorphism (Figs. 62–63); slender, 1.10–1.15 times as long as wide and approximately 1.1 times as wide as head; puncturation very distinct, somewhat granulose, and dense to very dense; interstices without microsculpture.

Elytra approximately 1.25 times as wide and at suture 0.60–0.65 times as long as pronotum; laterally with shallow longitudinal impressions (Figs. 62–63); punctura-

tion very coarse, coarser than that of pronotum, dense, and granulose; interstices without microsculpture. Hind wings reduced. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II–III.

Abdomen about 1.25 times as wide as elytra, widest at segment V; puncturation fine and moderately sparse, distinctly denser on anterior than on posterior tergites; anterior impressions of tergites III–V deep; tergite VII with very narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe; microsculpture absent.

♂: pronotum with distinct impression along median line (Fig. 62); posterior margin of tergite VIII broadly concave and serrate (Fig. 65); median lobe of aedeagus as in Fig. 66.

♀: pronotum with shallower and narrower impression; posterior margin of tergite VIII serrate, less broadly concave than in ♂ (Fig. 67); posterior margin of sternite VIII broadly convex, not concave in the middle; spermatheca of distinctive shape (Figs. 68–70).

Comparative notes

In a recent revision eight species were recorded from Turkey, the widespread *D. canaliculata* (Fabricius) and seven species with restricted distributions, the latter occurring in southern Anatolia from western Antalya to Gaziantep and Mardin (Assing 2005c). In order to accommodate the new species, the key provided in this revision is modified as follows:

18 Pronotum densely and granulosely punctured (Figs. 62–63). Spermatheca with transversely dilated capsule (Figs. 68–70). – Western Aydın Dağları (Aydın, Izmir) (Fig. 71). . . . . ***D. lydica* n. sp.**

– Pronotum less densely and more finely punctured. Spermatheca with capsule of completely different shape. – Species from southern Anatolia. **18a**

18a Elytra relatively long, at suture approximately 0.65 times as long as pronotum (Assing 2005c: fig. 82). Spermatheca as in Assing (2005c: fig. 87). . . . . ***D. cernens*** Assing

– Elytra at suture at most about 0.60 times as long as pronotum. Spermatheca of different shape. **19**

Distribution and bionomics

All the type specimens were found in several localities in the western Aydın Dağları (Fig. 71). It seems surprising that the species had not been discovered before, since it is apparently not uncommon in this mountain range. The types were collected under stones in grassy vegetation close to – and in the periphery of – pine forests and in a pasture at altitudes of 990–1600 m. An association with particular ant species was not observed.

Myrmoecia plicata (Erichson, 1837)

Material examined: **Manisa**: 1 ex., ca. 10 km S Manisa, Karadağ, 38°33N, 27°25E, 1270 m, N-slope, pasture with stones, under stone, 15.IV.2006, leg. Assing (cAss). – **Kastamonu**: 1 ex., Ilgazdağı Geç., 1700 m, 28.VIII.1988, leg. Riedel (cWun).

The species was only recently reported from Turkey for the first time (Assing 2006f).

Fig. 71. Distributions of *Dinusa smyrnensis* n. sp. (●), *Drusilla lydica* n. sp. (○), *Megalogastria cingulata* (Eppelsheim) (□), *Medon reliquus* n. sp. (■), *Pyroglossa pontica* n. sp. (■), and *Cousya schuelkei* n. sp. (■).

Myrmoecia rigida (Erichson, 1839)

Material examined: **Mardin**: 1 ex., Midyat, 30.V.1987, leg. SCHÖNMANN & SCHILLHAMMER (NHMW).

This is the first record of *M. rigida* from Turkey.

Pella hampei (Kraatz, 1862)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 1230 m, 38°01N, 27°57E, 9.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

This rare species had been known only from the southeast of Central Europe and from southeastern Europe (MARUYAMA 2006); it is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Pella laeviceps (Eppelsheim, 1880)

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 12 km NE Gümüşhane, ca. 40°31N, 39°33E, 1300 m, 12.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Trabzon**: 3 exs., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52N, 40°56E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. ASSING, SCHÜLKE (cAss, cSch).

Previous records of this species are confined to the Caucasus region (Russia, Georgia) (MARUYAMA 2006); it is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Pella laticollis (Märkel, 1845)

Material examined: **Sinop**: 2 exs., Çangal Dağı, 8.–16.VII.1961, leg. SCHUBERT (NHMW, cAss).

According to MARUYAMA (2006), this species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Pella lugens (Gravenhorst, 1802)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 2 exs., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 1230 m, 38°01N, 27°57E, 9.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cAss, cWun).

The known distribution of *P. lugens* ranges from western Europe to Middle Asia (MARUYAMA 2006, SMETANA 2004), but there had been no previous records from Turkey.

Pella ruficollis (Grimm, 1845)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 69 exs., ca. 25 km NE Aydın, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 1230 m, 38°01N, 27°57E, 9.IV.2006, leg. ASSING, WUNDERLE (cAss, cFel, cWun).

MARUYAMA (2006) reports this species for Turkey, but does not specify any localities.

Pella gibbera **n. sp.** (Figs. 72–83)

Types

Holotype ♂: TR [18] – Izmir, WSW Hamamköy, Murtat Dağı, 1230 m, 38°00′52N, 27°56′56E, 9.IV.2006, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Pella gibbera* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀: same data as holotype (cAss); 1 ♀: same data, but leg. WUNDERLE (cWun).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective: humpy) refers to the distinctive protuberance of the spermathecal duct.

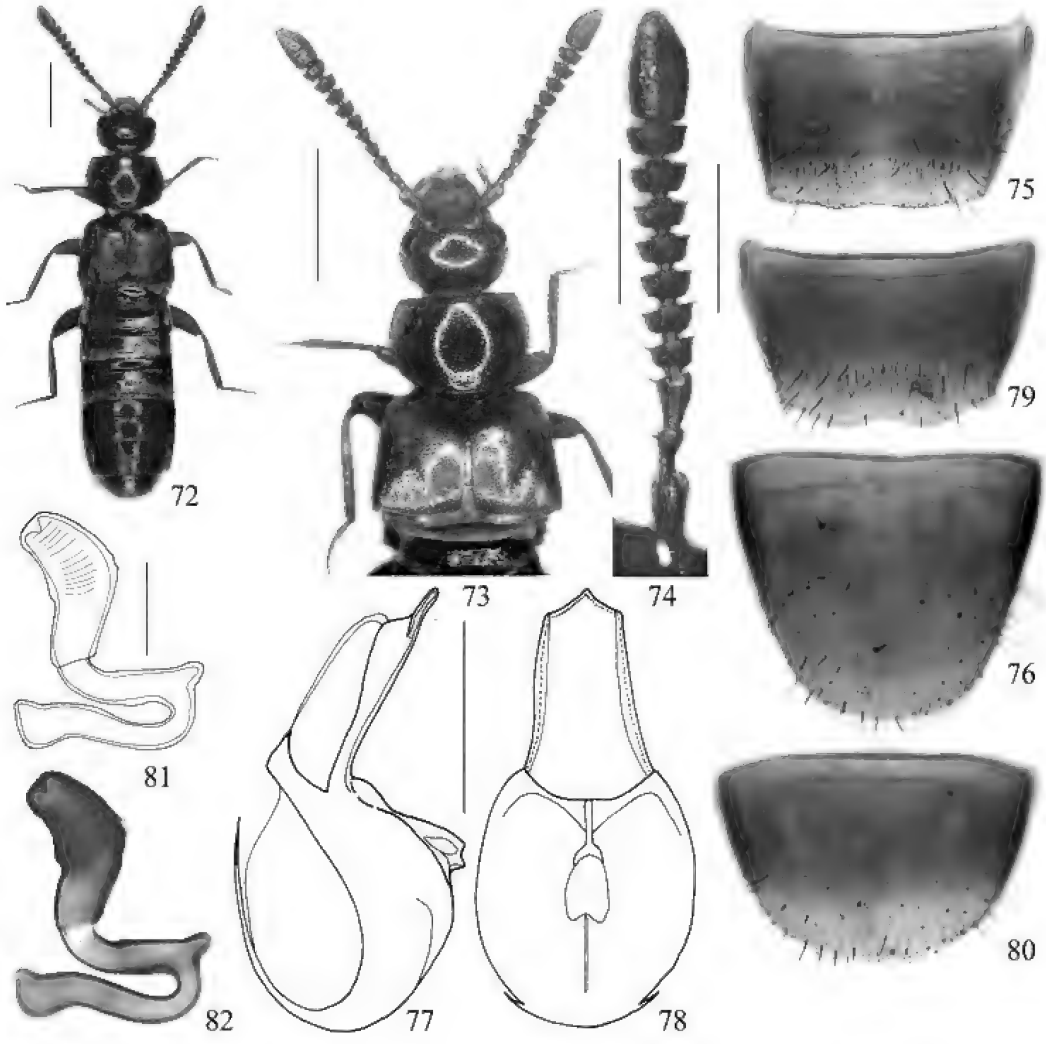
Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n = 6): AL: 1.86–1.92; HL: 0.72–0.77; HW: 0.86–0.91; PW: 1.10–1.19; PL: 0.79–0.86; EL: 0.72–0.79; EW: 1.40–1.51; AW: 1.30–1.46; TiL: 0.92–0.98; TaL: 0.72–0.77; ML: 1.15–1.22; TL: 5.6–6.5; HL/HW: 0.83–0.86; PW/HW: 1.28–1.32; PW/PL: 1.38–1.42; EL/PL: 0.84–1.00; EW/PW: 1.23–1.30; AW/EW: 0.92–0.98; TiL/TaL: 1.22–1.29.

Habitus as in Fig. 72. Coloration: head castaneous brown, in most specimens diffusely darkened in median dorsal area; pronotum dark brown with the lateral margins broadly and the anterior and posterior margin narrowly paler, castaneous brown; elytra yellowish to yellowish brown, with the scutellar area and the posterior $^{2}/_{3}$–$^{3}/_{4}$ of lateral margins infuscate; abdomen blackish, with the posterior margins of the segments yellowish to yellowish brown; legs reddish brown to castaneous; antennae brown, with the basal 3 antennomeres reddish to reddish brown.

Head moderately transverse; puncturation very fine and moderately dense; microsculpture present, but shallow; eyes prominent, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 73). Antenna as in Fig. 74; antennomeres III–XI flattened, flatly oval in cross-section; antennomere XI approximately as long as the combined length of VIII–X.

Pronotum distinctly transverse and somewhat wider than head (see measurements and ratios PW/PL and PW/HW); maximal width in anterior half, more strongly tapering caudad than cephalad; posterior angles weakly marked or rounded; lateral



Figs. 72–82. *Pella gibbera* n. sp. – **72**. Habitus. **73**. Forebody. **74**. Antenna. **75**. Male tergite VIII. **76**. Male sternite VIII. **77–78**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **79**. Female tergite VIII. **80**. Female sternite VIII. **81–82**. Spermatheca. – Scale bars: 1 mm (72–73), 0.5 mm (74–80), 0.2 mm (81–82).

margins each with several longer setae; pronotal hypomera distinctly visible in lateral view; puncturation as fine as that of head, but somewhat denser; microsculpture absent or extremely shallow (Fig. 73).

Elytra wider and at suture as long as or slightly shorter than pronotum (see measurements and ratios); posterior margin near posterior angles weakly sinuate; puncturation and pubescence very fine and dense; microsculpture shallow. Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I longer than the combined length of II–III, but shorter than the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen almost as wide as elytra, widest at segments V–VI; fine puncturation on tergites IV–VII present only in posterior half, pubescence on tergites VI–VII present only at posterior margin, on tergites IV–V more extensively extending cephalad in

Fig. 83. Distributions of *Pella gibbera* n. sp. (●), *Astenus occiduus* n. sp. (○), *Pseudocalea messorphila* n. sp. (■), and *Oxypoda subspectabilis* n. sp. (□).

lateral areas; all tergites with fine transverse microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII transverse, its posterior margin weakly convex, in the middle truncate to indistinctly concave (Fig. 75); sternite VIII distinctly longer than tergite VIII and less transverse, its posterior margin strongly convex (Fig. 76); median lobe of aedeagus with slender and apically acute ventral process (Figs. 77–78).

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII in the middle distinctly concave (Fig. 79); sternite VIII strongly transverse, shorter than that of ♂, posterior margin broadly convex (Fig. 80); spermatheca of distinctive morphology, duct with pronounced protuberance (Figs. 81–82).

Comparative notes

The Palaearctic representatives of the genus were recently revised by MARUYAMA (2006). Attributing *P. gibbera* to any of the species groups defined in this revision proves difficult. The new species is highly distinctive and readily separated from all its Palaearctic congeners not only based on the characteristic morphology of the primary sexual characters, but also by its conspicuous coloration, the shape of the antennae, as well as by the shapes of the male and female tergites VIII.

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated in the western Aydın Dağları (Fig. 83). The specimens were collected by sifting oak leaf litter and grass roots on a grassy north slope with numerous rocks and scattered old oak trees at an altitude of 1230 m. They were found together with *P. hampei*, *P. lugens*, and numerous specimens of P. *ruficollis*. *Liometopum microcephalum* (Panzer), according to the literature the host ant of *P. hampei* and *P. ruficollis*, was not seen in the field and absent from the sifted soil samples.

Pyroglossa pontica n. sp. (Figs. 71, 84–97)

Type

Holotype ♂ [most of right antenna missing]: TR [5] – Rize, ca. 50 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 2510 m, under stones, 40°37′31N, 40°45′27E, 25.VII.2006, V. Assing / Holotypus ♂ *Pyroglossa pontica* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2006 (cAss).

Etymology

The name (adjective) is derived from Pontus, the ancient name of the region where the type locality is situated.

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios: AL: 1.49; HL: 0.56; HW: 0.56; PW: 0.63; PL: 0.60; EL: 0.60; EW: 0.95; AW: 0.80; TiL: 0.76; TaL: 0.60; ML: 0.62; TL: 4.5; HL/HW: 1.00; PW/HW: 1.14; PW/PL: 1.05; EL/PL: 1.00; EW/PW: 1.50; AW/EW: 0.84; TiL/TaL: 1.25.

Habitus as in Fig. 84. Coloration: head and abdomen black; pronotum and elytra blackish brown; legs pale brown; antennae brown, gradually becoming darker towards apex.

Head as wide as long (Fig. 85); puncturation very shallow, ill-defined, moderately dense, interstices on average approximately as wide as diameter of punctures; integument with shallow fine microreticulation; pubescence relatively short, fine, and suberect; eyes moderately large (Fig. 87) and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, somewhat shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with third joint slender, almost 3 times as long as wide, almost twice as long as fourth joint (Fig. 88). Ligula long and slender, deeply bifid (Fig. 89). Labrum as in Fig. 90. Antenna slender; antennomere III approximately as long as II; IV oblong, distinctly shorter than III; V–X gradually increasing in width, oblong; X slightly longer than wide; XI of ovoid shape, shorter than the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 86).

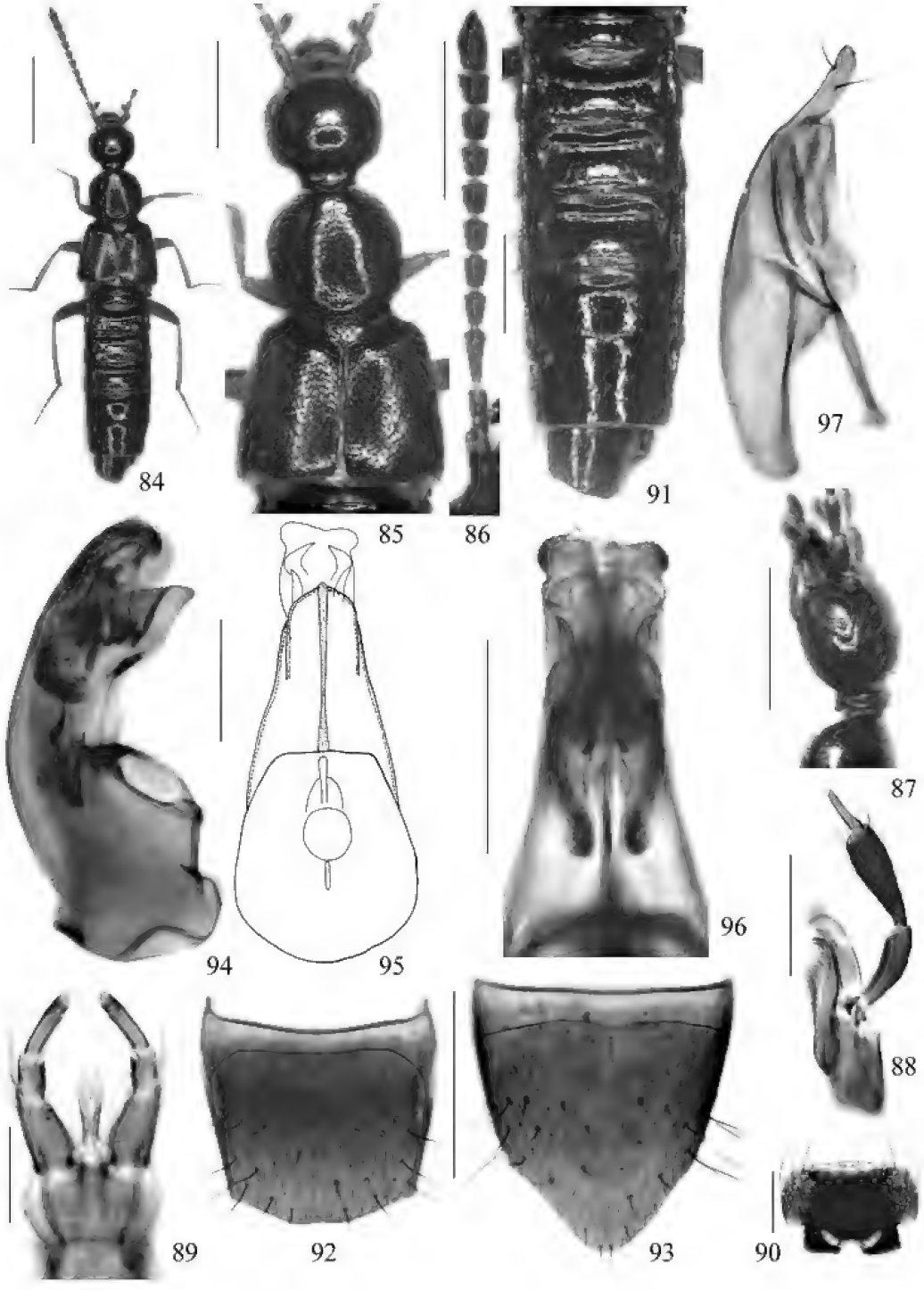
Pronotum very weakly transverse (see measurements and ratios PW/HW and PW/PL), maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles rounded, ill-defined; puncturation coarser and denser than that of head, interstices on average narrower than diameter of punctures; microsculpture slightly more distinct than that of head; pubescence similar to that of head, depressed, directed cephalad along midline, and predominantly laterad in lateral areas (Fig. 85).

Elytra distinctly wider than and at suture approximately as long as pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 85); posterior margin sinuate near posterior angles; puncturation more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture similar to that of pronotum; pubescence fine, predominantly directed diagonally latero-caudad. Hind wings present and fully developed. Metatarsus somewhat shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen subparallel (Fig. 91); anterior impressions of tergites III–V distinct, that of tergite VI shallow; puncturation fine, distinct, and rather sparse, denser on anterior than on posterior tergites; tergites with very shallow microsculpture; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII convex, in the middle shortly truncate (Fig. 92).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII pointed (Fig. 93); median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive shape, rather massive, and with distinctly carinate ventral process (Figs. 94–96); paramere as in Fig. 97.

♀: unknown.



Figs. 84–97. *Pyroglossa pontica* n. sp. – **84**. Habitus. **85**. Forebody. **86**. Antenna. **87**. Head in lateral view. **88**. Maxillary palpus. **89**. Labium. **90**. Labrum. **91**. Abdomen. **92**. Male tergite VIII. **93**. Male sternite VIII. **94–96**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **97**. Paramere. – Scale bars: 1 mm (84), 0.5 mm (85–87, 91–93), 0.2 mm (88, 94–97), 0.1 mm (89–90).

Comparative notes

The genus has a Holarctic distribution with two species known from the Nearctic (ASSING 1999) and four species from the Palaearctic (ASSING & WUNDERLE 1997, SMETANA 2004). Only one species has become known from the Western Palaearctic region, *Pyroglossa pulcherrima* (Bernhauer), which is distributed from eastern Siberia and Mongolia to Scandinavia. In northern Europe only females of *P. pulcherrima* have been recorded, suggesting that it is parthenogenetic at least in the northwest of its range (ASSING & WUNDERLE 1997). *Pyroglossa pontica* is readily distinguished from *P. pulcherrima* by much smaller size, distinctly more slender antennae, much finer and sparser puncturation of the whole body, more shiny appearance, less slender head, ill-defined posterior angles of the pronotum, shorter elytra, a posteriorly more distinctly tapering abdomen, the absence of a pronounced anterior impression on tergite VI, the almost impunctate anterior impressions on the anterior abdominal tergites, and the much longer metatarsomere I (in *P. pulcherrima* as long as the combined length of II–III at most).

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated at the Ovitdağı Geçidi (Rize), one of the major passes in the western parts of the Doğu Karadeniz Dağları (Fig. 71). The holotype was discovered under a stone in regularly grazed grassland at an altitude of little more than 2500 m.

Cousya nigrata (Fairmaire & Laboulbène, 1856)

Material examined: **Aydın**: 1 ex., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 37°58N, 28°34E, 900 m, N-slope, oak litter and grass sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Muğla**: 2 exs., ca. 20 km SW Muğla, N Meke, 37°13N, 28°12E, 590 m, pasture with stones at roadside, sifted and under stones, 12.IV.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Mersin**: 1 ex., 33 km N Silifke, 36°36N, 33°54E, 1270 m, 18.IV.2005, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss). – **Antakya**: 1 ex., 10 km S Iskenderun, 36°29N, 36°09E, 760 m, 4.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss); 2 exs., 9 km SE Iskenderun, 6 km NE Belen, 36°32N, 36°15E, 1480 m, snowfield, 4.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Kahramanmaraş**: 1 ex., 50 km W Kahramanmaraş, 8 km SE Andırın, 37°33N, 36°26E, 1110 m, 19.III.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Gaziantep**: 2 exs., 25 km WNW Gaziantep, Kartal Dağı, 37°11N, 37°08E, 1070 m, 9.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss); 3 exs., 33 km E Osmaniye, NE Nurdağı Geç., 37°08N, 36°37E, 1520 m, 2.IV.2004, leg. ASSING (cAss). – **Adıyaman**: 1 ex., 50 km NE Adıyaman, 8 km NE Narince, 37°55N, 38°49E, 870 m, 24.III.2005, leg. ASSING (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), this species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Cousya schuelkei **n. sp.** (Figs. 71, 98–109)

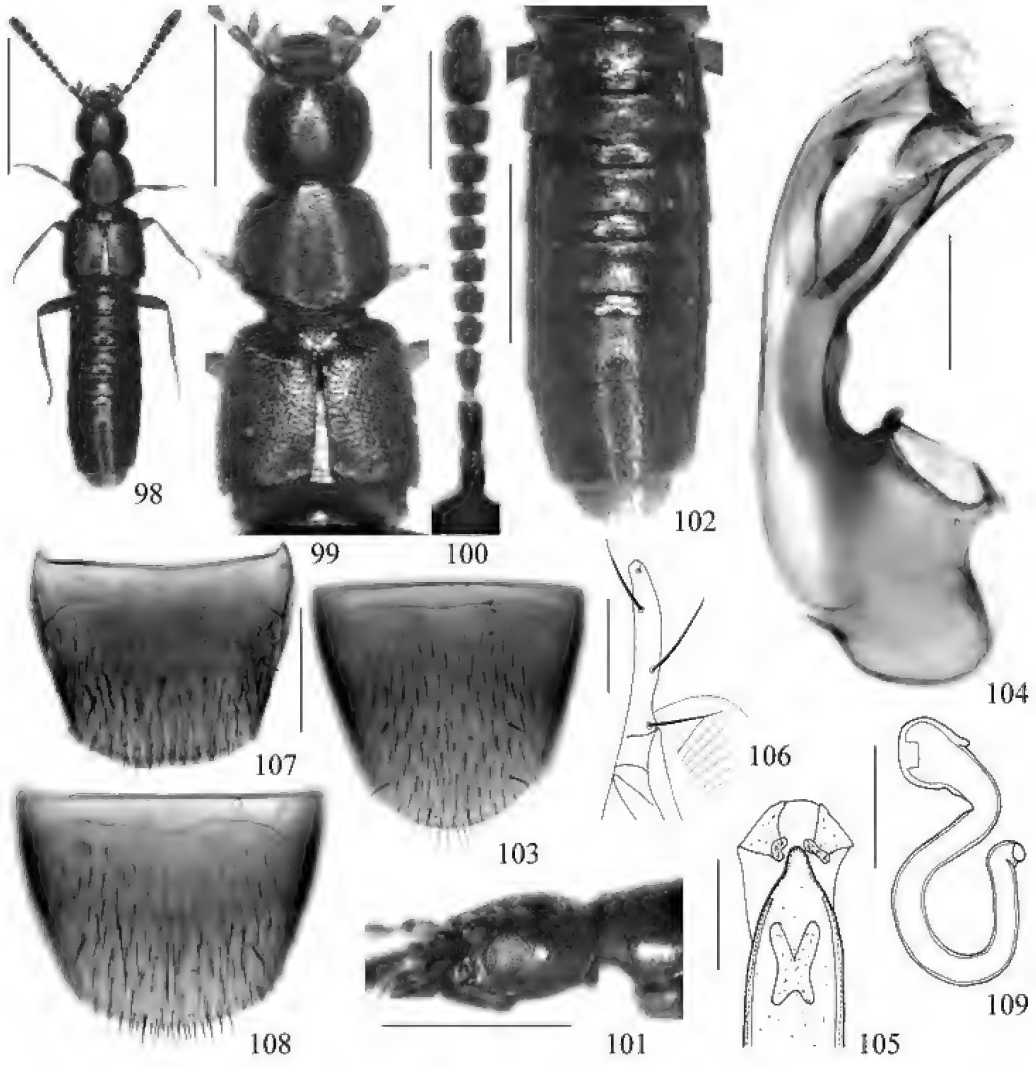
Types

Holotype ♂: TR [5a] – Rize, ca. 50 km SSE Rize, Ovitdağı Geç., 2510 m, sifted, 40°37′31N, 40°45′27E, 25.VII.2006, M. SCHÜLKE / Holotypus ♂ *Cousya schuelkei* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ [1 ♂ teneral]: same data as holotype (cSch, cAss).

Etymology

The species is dedicated to my colleague and friend MICHAEL SCHÜLKE, who collected the type series during a joint field trip to northeastern Anatolia.



Figs. 98–109. *Cousya schuelkei* n. sp. – **98**. Habitus. **99**. Forebody. **100**. Antenna. **101**. Head in lateral view. **102**. Abdomen. **103**. Male sternite VIII. **104**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral view. **105**. Apex of median lobe in ventral view. **106**. Apical lobe of paramere. **107**. Female tergite VIII. **108**. Female sternite VIII. **109**. Spermatheca. – Scale bars: 1 mm (98), 0.5 mm (99, 101–102), 0.2 mm (100, 103, 107–108), 0.1 mm (104–106, 109).

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n = 4): AL: 0.82–0.88; HL: 0.41–0.42; HW: 0.39–0.41; PW: 0.47–0.48; PL: 0.39–0.42; EL: 0.38–0.41; EW: 0.60–0.62; AW: 0.53–0.54; TiL: 0.39–0.40; TaL: 0.32–0.33; ML: 0.42–0.44; TL: 2.9–3.2; HL/HW: 1.00–1.08; PW/HW: 1.19; PW/PL: 1.15–1.19; EL/PL: 0.96–0.98; EW/PW: 1.28–1.29; AW/EW: 0.88–0.90; TiL/TaL: 1.20–1.24.

Habitus as in Fig. 98. Coloration: body blackish with the abdominal apex (segments VIII and following) slightly paler; legs dark brown; antennae blackish.

Head approximately as wide as long or weakly oblong; puncturation moderately dense and extremely fine, barely noticeable; integument with distinct fine mi-

croreticulation and only with subdued shine (Fig. 99); eyes moderately large (Fig. 101) and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna with antennomeres I and II of subequal length; III slightly shorter than II; IV weakly transverse; V–X of gradually increasing width and increasingly transverse; X approximately twice as wide as long; XI about as long as the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 100). Third joint of maxillary palpus approximately 3 times as long as wide. Ligula distinctly bifid.

Pronotum moderately transverse and wider than head (see measurements and ratios PW/PL and PW/HW); maximal width approximately in the middle, more strongly tapering cephalad than caudad; posterior angles weakly marked, almost rounded; pronotal hypomera visible in lateral view; puncturation similar to that of head; microreticulation more pronounced than that of head; pubescence directed caudad along midline and almost transversely laterad in lateral areas (Fig. 99).

Elytra distinctly wider than and at suture almost as long as pronotum (see measurements and ratios); posterior margin near posterior angles sinuate; puncturation much more distinct than that of head and pronotum and dense, interstices narrower than diameter of punctures (Fig. 99). Hind wings fully developed. Metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen subparallel, narrower than elytra (see ratio AW/EW); tergites III–V with anterior impressions; puncturation very fine and moderately dense; all tergites with pronounced microreticulation and only with subdued shine (Fig. 102); posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe; tergite VIII without distinct sexual dimorphism, posterior margin convex, in the middle sometimes indistinctly concave (Fig. 107).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex (Fig. 103); median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 104–105; apical lobe of paramere very long (Fig. 106).

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII rather weakly convex (Fig. 108); spermatheca as in Fig. 109.

Comparative notes

In external appearance (size, coloration, body shape, puncturation, microsculpture, antennal morphology, length of legs), the species somewhat resembles *Cephalocousya nivicola* (Thomson), but is distinguished by a more transverse pronotum, even more pronounced microsculpture of the forebody, longer elytra, and the completely different genitalia. From all other species of *Cousya*, it is separated by the matt appearance, the extremely fine puncturation of the forebody, as well as by the primary sexual characters.

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated at the Ovitdağı Geçidi in the western parts of the Doğu Karadeniz Dağları (Fig. 71). The types were sifted from the roots of grass and herbs and from moss at an altitude of 2510 m. One of the specimens is teneral.

Poromniusa crassa (Eppelsheim, 1883)

Material examined: **Izmir**: 1 ex., 20 km E Izmir, Nif Dağı, 38°23N, 27°22E, 1370–1400 m, sifted litter and grass roots under old *Pinus*, 26.XII.2005, leg. Assing (cAss).

This species is widespread, but rare, in northern, central, eastern, and southeastern Europe (ASSING 1998). It is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Ischnoglossa obscura Wunderle, 1990

Material examined: **Aydın**: 1 ex., Aydın, Dilek Dağı, S Kanyon, 37°40N, 27°11E, 670 m, 17.IV.2006, leg. BRACHAT & MEYBOHM (cAss).

Ischnoglossa obscura had become known only from western and central Europe (WUNDERLE 1990). This is the first record from Turkey.

Ocalea alutacea Eppelsheim, 1878

Material examined: **Giresun**: 1 ex. [det. SCHÜLKE], ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°36N, 38°27E, 1250 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, sifted, 29.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch); 1 ex. [det. SCHÜLKE], ca. 30 km S Giresun, 40°35N, 38°27E, 1350 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Rize**: 1 ex., 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41N, 40°39E, 2050 m, natural *Abies* forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss); 1 ex., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52N, 40°56E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

Ocalea alutacea had become known only from the West Caucasus (SMETANA 2004). The above specimens represent the first records from Turkey.

Oxypoda (Oxypoda) acuminata (Stephens, 1832)

Material examined: **Ordu**: 1 ex. [det. SCHÜLKE], Ordu, 25 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 40°49N, 37°54E, 990 m, mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, ivy, 30.VII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch). – **Rize**: 4 exs. [det. SCHÜLKE], 50 km SSE Rize, W Sivrikaya, 40°41N, 40°39E, 2050 m, natural fir forest, litter and dead wood sifted, 1.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch); 5 exs., ca. 50 km S Ardeşen, Çat, 40°52N, 40°56E, 1240 m, alder forest, sifted, 3.VIII.2006, leg. SCHÜLKE (cSch, cAss).

In Turkey, this widespread Western Palaearctic species was previously known only from the European part (SMETANA 2004).

Oxypoda (Oxypoda) subspectabilis **n. sp.** (Figs. 83, 110–118)

Types

Holotype ♂: TR [22] – Ordu, 15 km S Ordu, S Kabaduz, 990 m, mixed forest, 40°48′59N, 37°54′28E, 30.VII.2006, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Oxypoda subspectabilis* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2006 (cAss).

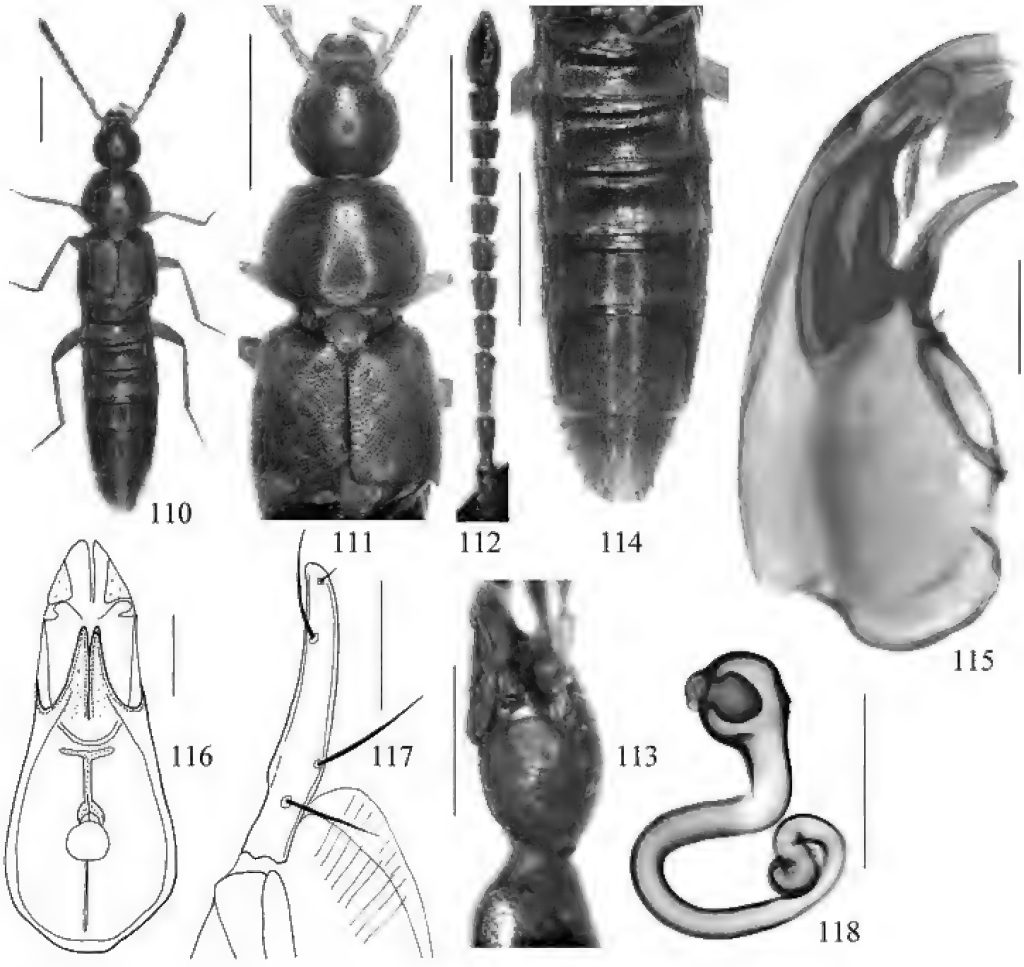
Paratype ♀: same data as holotype (cAss).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective) refers to the fact that this species somewhat resembles a small specimen of *O. spectabilis* (Märkel).

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (holotype, paratype): AL: 1.92, 1.83; HL: 0.76, 0.77; HW: 0.74, 0.76; PW: 1.07, 1.07; PL: 0.86, 0.86; EL: 0.83, 0.80; EW: 1.24, 1.21; AW: 1.13, 1.13; TiL: 1.10, 1.04; TaL: 0.97, 0.97; ML: 0.83, –; TL: 6.3, 6.4; HL/HW: 1.02, 1.02; PW/HW: 1.45, 1.42; PW/PL: 1.25, 1.25; EL/PL: 0.96, 0.93; EW/PW: 1.15, 1.13; AW/EW: 0.91, 0.94; TiL/TaL: 1.14, 1.08.



Figs. 110–118. *Oxypoda subspectabilis* n. sp. – **110**. Habitus. **111**. Forebody. **112**. Antenna. **113**. Head in lateral view. **114**. Abdomen. **115–116**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **117**. Apical lobe of paramere. **118**. Spermatheca. – Scale bars: 1 mm (110–111, 114), 0.5 mm (112–113), 0.2 mm (115–118).

Habitus as in Fig. 110. Coloration: head blackish brown; pronotum castaneous brown with narrowly reddish margins; elytra yellowish brown; abdomen dark brown, with the posterior margins of segments III–VI and the posterior $^1/_4$–$^1/_3$ of segments VII–VIII yellowish; legs yellowish brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal 4 antennomeres reddish.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation very shallow, ill-defined, and moderately dense, interstices on average approximately as wide as diameter of punctures; integument with distinct fine microreticulation; pubescence relatively short and depressed (Fig. 111); eyes moderately large (Fig. 113) and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with third joint slender, at least 3 times as long as wide. Antenna slender; antennomere III longer than II; IV oblong, distinctly shorter than III; V–X of subequal length and gradually increasing in width; X approximately as long as wide; XI approximately as long as the combined length of IX–X, without sexual dimorphism (Fig. 112).

Pronotum moderately transverse (see measurements and ratios PW/HW and PW/PL), maximal width in posterior half; posterior angles weakly marked, but noticeable (Fig. 111); puncturation, pubescence, and microsculpture similar to those of head; pronotal hypomera not distinctly visible in lateral view.

Elytra distinctly wider and at suture slightly shorter than pronotum (see ratios EW/PW, EL/PL, and Fig. 111); posterior margin sinuate near posterior angles; puncturation dense and fine, more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture shallower than that of pronotum; pubescence shorter and denser than that of pronotum. Hind wings present and fully developed. Legs very slender (see measurements); metatarsus only slightly shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomeres very long; metatarsomere I longer than the combined length of II–III, almost as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen widest at segments IV/V, weakly tapering caudad (Fig. 114); puncturation and pubescence extremely fine and extremely dense; microsculpture shallow; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII in both sexes strongly convex.

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII strongly convex and with very long marginal setae in the middle; median lobe of aedeagus of distinctive shape, rather massive, and with deeply incised ventral process (Figs. 115–116); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 117.

♀: posterior margin of sternite VIII moderately convex and with shorter and stouter modified setae; spermatheca as in Fig. 118.

Comparative notes

Among other species of the subgenus, *O. subspectabilis* is characterised especially by the distinctive morphology of the median lobe of the aedeagus. In external appearance (coloration, proportion) and the shape of the spermatheca, the new species is most similar to *O. spectabilis*, which has not been recorded from Turkey and from which it is additionally distinguished by smaller size (small specimens of *O. spectabilis* of similar size are very rare), a slightly less dense puncturation of the forebody and the abdomen, shorter antennae (in *O. spectabilis*, antennomere X is oblong), as well as by – both relatively and absolutely – shorter elytra. From other consubgeners occurring in Turkey, *O. subspectabilis* is also readily separated by larger size, paler coloration, relatively shorter elytra, and the shape of the spermatheca.

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated in the area to the south of Ordu, Ordu province (Fig. 83), at an altitude of approximately 1000 m. The specimens were sifted from the leaf litter of a mixed forest with alder, spruce, bramble, and ivy.

Oxypoda (Thliboptera) micans Kraatz, 1855

Material examined: **Aydın**: 57 exs., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 37°58N, 28°33E, 850 m, N-slope, oak litter and grass sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun); 22 exs., ca. 20 km NE Kuyucak, Bayrak Tepe, 37°58N, 28°34E, 900 m, N-slope, oak litter and grass sifted, 7.IV.2006, leg. Assing, Wunderle (cAss, cWun).

This species was previously known only from Greece (Assing 2006c). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Oxypoda (Bessopora) ferruginea Erichson, 1839

Material examined: **Ankara**: 7 exs., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, decaying and hollow *Salix* trunks, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss).

This rare species is widespread in the Western Palaearctic region, but was previously unknown from Turkey (Smetana 2004).

Haploglossa villosula (Stephens, 1832)

Material examined: **Ankara**: 2 exs., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunks, 31.X.1995, leg. Vit (cAss).

This widespread and common Palaearctic species was only recently reported from Turkey (Antalya, Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (Assing 2006f).

Dinusa smyrnensis **n. sp.** (Figs. 71, 119–122)

Type

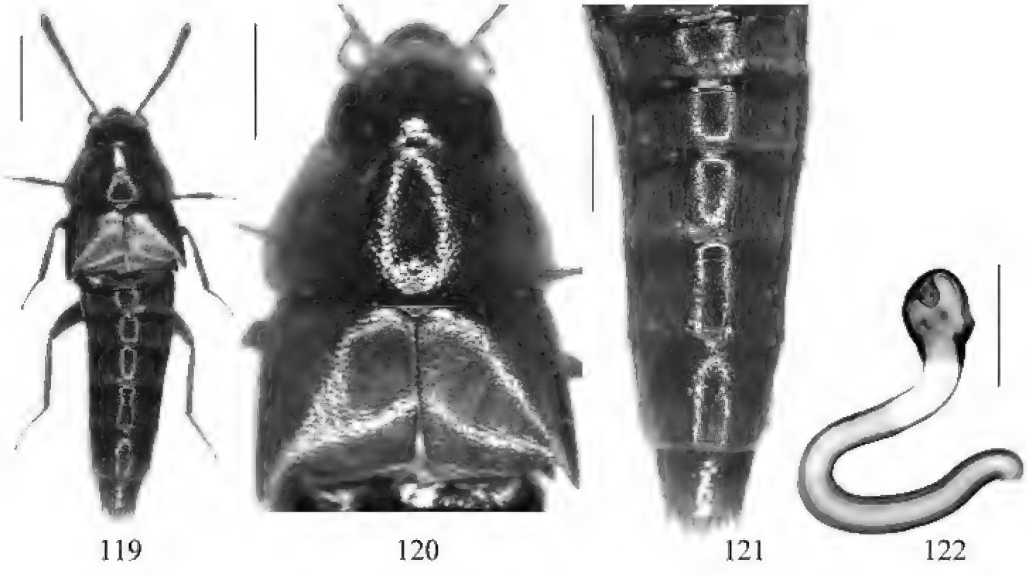
Holotype ♀ [with two workers of *Messor* sp. attached to the same pin]: TR – Izmir [15], N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, pine forest, clearing, 940 m, 38°33′14N, 27°09′16E, 28.XII.2005, V. Assing / Holotypus ♀ *Dinusa smyrnensis* sp. n. det. V. Assing 2005 (cAss).

Etymology

The name (Latin, adjective) is derived from Smyrna, the ancient name of Izmir.

Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios: AL: 1.43; HW: 0.79; PW: 1.28; PL: 0.69; EL: 0.62; EW: 1.36; TiL: 0.82; TaL: 0.60; TL: 4.8; PW/HW: 1.63; PW/PL: 1.85; EL/PL: 0.89; EW/PW: 1.06; TiL/TaL: 1.35.



Figs. 119–122. *Dinusa smyrnensis* n. sp. – **119**. Habitus. **120**. Forebody. **121**. Abdomen. **122**. Spermatheca. – Scale bars: 1 mm (119), 0.5 mm (120–121), 0.1 mm (122).

Habitus as in Fig. 119. Coloration: head blackish brown; pronotum dark brown with paler margins; elytra yellowish brown, near scutellum and anterior margin darkened; abdomen dark brown, with the apex (posterior $^2/_5$ of segment VII and following segments) yellowish brown; legs and antennae yellowish to reddish brown.

Head transverse, with moderately dense fine puncturation and shallow microsculpture; pubescence short and depressed, predominantly directed mediad; eyes not distinctly projecting from lateral outline of head in dorsal view, approximately as long as postocular region in dorsal view (Fig. 120). Antenna with antennomeres III–XI flattened; III distinctly oblong and much longer than II and IV; IV–X of subequal length and weakly oblong; XI slightly more than 1.5 times as long as wide, shorter than the combined length of IX–X.

Pronotum strongly transverse (see measurements and ratios PW/HW and PW/PL), maximal width in posterior half; posterior angles rounded and ill-defined; puncturation and microsculpture similar to those of head; pubescence short and depressed, directed caudad along median line and predominantly diagonally laterocaudad in lateral areas (Fig. 120).

Elytra at suture somewhat shorter than pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 120); posterior margin strongly sinuate near posterior angles; puncturation slightly denser than that of head and pronotum; microsculpture slightly more distinct than that of head and pronotum; pubescence short, depressed, and directed caudad. Hind wings present and apparently fully developed. Metatarsus distinctly shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I approximately as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen widest at base, gradually decreasing in width posteriad (Fig. 121); anterior tergites without basal impressions; integument without microsculpture, interstices shiny; puncturation dense and fine, slightly sparser on posterior than on anterior tergites; posterior margin of tergite VII with distinct palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII strongly convex.

♂: unknown.

♀: spermatheca as in Fig. 122.

Comparative notes

The geographically closest congeners are *Dinusa taygetana* Eppelsheim from southern Greece and *D. taurica* Assing from central southern Anatolia. From the former, the new species is distinguished by a differently shaped pronotum (in *D. taygetana* with almost evenly rounded lateral margins, anteriorly less distinctly tapering), by much finer and sparser abdominal puncturation, and by the absence of microsculpture on the abdomen. From *D. taurica*, it is separated by a less transverse, anteriorly more strongly tapering, and more convex pronotum, slightly more densely and more finely punctate pronotum and elytra, shorter metatarsi (in *D. taurica* approximately 0.7 mm long, TiL/TaL: 1.25), and a more finely and sparsely punctured abdomen (particularly evident on tergite VII). For illustrations of the habitus and genitalia of *D. taurica* see Assing (2001a).

Distribution and bionomics

This myrmecophile is known from only one locality in the Yamanlar Dağı, to the north of Izmir, Izmir province (Fig. 71). The holotype was found in a nest of *Messor* sp., evidently its host, in a clearing of a pine forest at an altitude of 940 m.

Megalogastria Bernhauer, 1901 (Figs. 123–135)

Type species: *Aleochara cingulata* Eppelsheim, 1889.

Redescription

Body size moderately small. Head posteriorly with fine carina, not constricted; postgenae ventrally finely carinate. Antenna gradually incrassate apically, with distinctly transverse preapical antennomeres and a weakly asymmetric antennomere XI (Fig. 125). Mouthparts distinctive; maxillary palpus with basal joint of reduced size, third joint rather large and approximately twice as long as wide, and fourth joint broad-based, of conical shape, pubescent, and apically constricted (Fig. 127); mentum distinctly transverse, with two extremely long setae, with several additional setae of moderate length, and with two very short setae; labial palpus 3-jointed and conspicuously short, basal joint broad and about 1.5 times as long as wide, second joint very short and transverse, and apical joint short and stout; labium short and broad-based, apically incised and with several setae (Fig. 128); labrum distinctly transverse and weakly sclerotised; mandibles of the usual aleocharine morphology.

Pronotum large, distinctly transverse and much wider than head; posterior angles completely rounded, obsolete (Fig. 124); pronotal hypomera not visible in lateral view; pubescence directed caudad along midline and more or less diagonally laterocaudad in lateral areas.

Elytra in the type species of reduced length (Fig. 124), and hind wings reduced. Mesosternum anteriorly with median carina; mesosternal process apically acute and reaching approximately halfway between mesocoxae. Legs moderately slender; metatarsomere I elongated. Tarsal formula 5,5,5.

Abdomen broad, widest at segments IV–V, segments VI–VIII distinctly tapering (Fig. 129); anterior impressions of segments III–V extremely shallow, almost obsolete.

♂: median lobe of aedeagus slender, of similar morphology as in some Oxypodini and Aleocharini; internal sac with rather long flagellum and two apical sclerotised structures (Figs. 132–133); apical lobe of the paramere moderately elongated (Fig. 134).

♀: morphology of spermatheca somewhat reminding of that of *Aleochara* species, with short and proximally truncate duct (Fig. 135).

Discussion

Megalogastria was originally described as a subgenus of *Aleochara* (Bernhauer, 1901). Assessing the phylogenetic affiliations of this remarkable taxon based on morphological characters alone is somewhat complicated. In various respects, it combines characters usually found in the Oxypodini with those confined to the Aleocharini.

In body shape and general appearance (stout build, shape of pronotum) the genus is somewhat similar to species of *Oxypoda* Mannerheim, whereas the coloration, the complete absence of microsculpture of the whole body and the coarse puncturation of the abdomen give it some resemblance with some species of the subgenus *Heterochara* Mulsant & Rey of the genus *Aleochara* Gravenhorst. The mouthparts, which generally provide the most significant characters for the tribal assignment of Aleocharini and Oxypodini, pose another problem. The morphology of the labium and the maxilla, though in itself highly distinctive (and apparently highly derived)

does not clearly place the genus in either tribe. The fourth joint of the maxillary palpus is apically constricted, a condition usually not found in the Oxypodini and approaching that of the Aleocharini. On the other hand, however, the apical part of the fourth joint does not represent a clearly separated pseudosegment as is generally the case in Aleocharini species. The shape (broad base, reduced length) and chaetotaxy (presence of several apical setae) of the ligula is to some extent similar to those found in some *Aleochara*, but the conspicuously short labial palpus lacks the pseudosegment at the apex of the third joint. The morphology of the aedeagus does not present any conclusive evidence either way, although the general shape and the internal structures (long flagellum, shape of apical structures) are more similar to the condition mostly found in Aleocharini. Finally, the morphology of the spermatheca distinctly resembles that of Aleocharini and would be highly unusual for a member of Oxypodini.

In conclusion, based especially on the morphology of the maxillary palpus, the shape and chaetotaxy of the ligula, the shape and internal structures of the aedeagus, as well as especially on the shape of the spermatheca, *Megalogastria* is assigned to the Aleocharini. However, in view of the conflicting evidence, this tribal placement can be considered only tentative. Other – e. g. molecular – characters are needed to verify the correctness of this hypothesis. In any case, in view of the doubtful and isolated phylogenetic position, *Megalogastria* is here attributed generic rank.

Comparative notes

Among other Aleocharini and also Oxypodini, *Megalogastria* is readily identified by the unique morphology of the mouthparts and the primary sexual characters. It is additionally characterised by the complete absence of microsculpture and the resulting shiny appearance, the coarse puncturation of the abdomen, the absence of distinct anterior impressions on the abdominal tergites III–V, as well as by the *Oxypoda*-like body shape and the conspicuous coloration.

Megalogastria cingulata (Eppelsheim, 1889) (Figs. 71, 123–135)

Aleochara (Ceranota) cingulata Eppelsheim, 1889; Eppelsheim (1889: 164 f.).
Aleochara (Ceranota) luteipennis Eppelsheim, 1889; Eppelsheim (1889: 165 f.).

Type material examined: *A. cingulata*: Lectotype ♂, present designation: Smyrna, 25.III.86. Korb / 36 / *luteipennis* Epp. (immatur) / *Aleochara cingulata* Epp. / c. Eppelsh. Steind. d. / Typus / Lectotypus ♂ *Aleochara cingulata* Eppelsheim desig. V. Assing 2006 / *Megalogastria cingulata* (Eppelsheim) det. V. Assing 2006 (NHMW). – Paralectotype ♀: Smyrna, 25.III.86. Korb / 40 / *cingulata* Epp. Deutsch. ent. Zeit. 1889. p. 164 / c. Eppelsh. Steind. d. / Typus / Paralectotypus *Aleochara cingulata* Eppelsheim desig. V. Assing 2006 / *Megalogastria cingulata* (Eppelsheim) det. V. Assing 2006 (NHMW). — *A. luteipennis*: Holotype ♂: Turcia, Merkl. / 22 / *Aleochara luteipennis* Epp. / *luteipennis* Epp. Deutsch. ent. Zeit. 1889. p. 165 / c. Eppelsh. Steind. d. / Typus / Holotypus ♂ *Aleochara luteipennis* Eppelsheim rev. V. Assing 2006 / *Megalogastria cingulata* (Eppelsheim) det. V. Assing 2006 (NHMW).

Additional material examined: **Istanbul**: 1 ex., "Belgrader Wald", VIII.1974, leg. Schubert (cAss). – **Muğla**: 2 exs., southern shore of Bafa lake, 37°29N, 27°29E, 24.III.2006, leg. Meybohm (cAss); 2 exs., same locality, 19.–29.III.2006, leg. Meybohm (cAss).

Comments

The original description of *A. cingulata* is based on two syntypes from "Smyrna" (= Izmir), both of which EPPELSHEIM (1889) erroneously believed to be females ("in 2 weiblichen Ex. aufgefunden"). Both type specimens are deposited in the EPPELSHEIM collection at the NHMW; the male is here designated as the lectotype. The original description of *A. luteipennis* is explicitly based on a single specimen ("ein einziges ... Stück"), which consequently has holotype status, from an unspecified locality ("in der Türkei"). The synonymy of both names, which was established by BERNHAUER (1901), is here confirmed.

Redescription (see also redescription of genus)

Measurements (in mm) and ratios (range; n = 5): AL: 0.76–0.82; HL: 0.42–0.47; HW: 0.42–0.45; PW: 0.63–0.71; PL: 0.50–0.56; EL: 0.33–0.38; EW: 0.69–0.79; AW: 0.76–0.86; TiL: 0.51–0.57; TaL: 0.42–0.47; ML: 0.38–0.42; TL: 3.1–3.5; HL/HW: 1.00–1.03; PW/HW: 1.50–1.59; PW/PL: 1.27–1.39; EL/PL: 0.63–0.70; EW/PW: 1.04–1.11; AW/EW: 1.06–1.16; TiL/TaL: 1.19–1.27.

Habitus as in Fig. 123. Usual coloration: distinctly bicoloured species, with the head and abdominal segments V–VII black, pronotum, elytra, and abdominal segments III–IV bright reddish, and abdominal segment VIII reddish brown; legs and antennae reddish yellow. Whole body without microsculpture and very shiny. – The holotype of *Aleochara luteipennis* is somewhat darker, with the pronotum dark brown and with the anterior abdominal segments and the abdominal apex dark reddish brown.

Head approximately as wide as long; puncturation sparse and extremely fine; pubescence fine, moderately long, and depressed (Fig. 124); eyes moderately large (Fig. 126) and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, slightly shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Antenna relatively short and gradually incrassate apically; antennomeres I–III of subequal length; IV approximately as wide as long; V–X of increasing width and increasingly transverse; X approximately twice as wide as long; XI almost as long as the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 125).

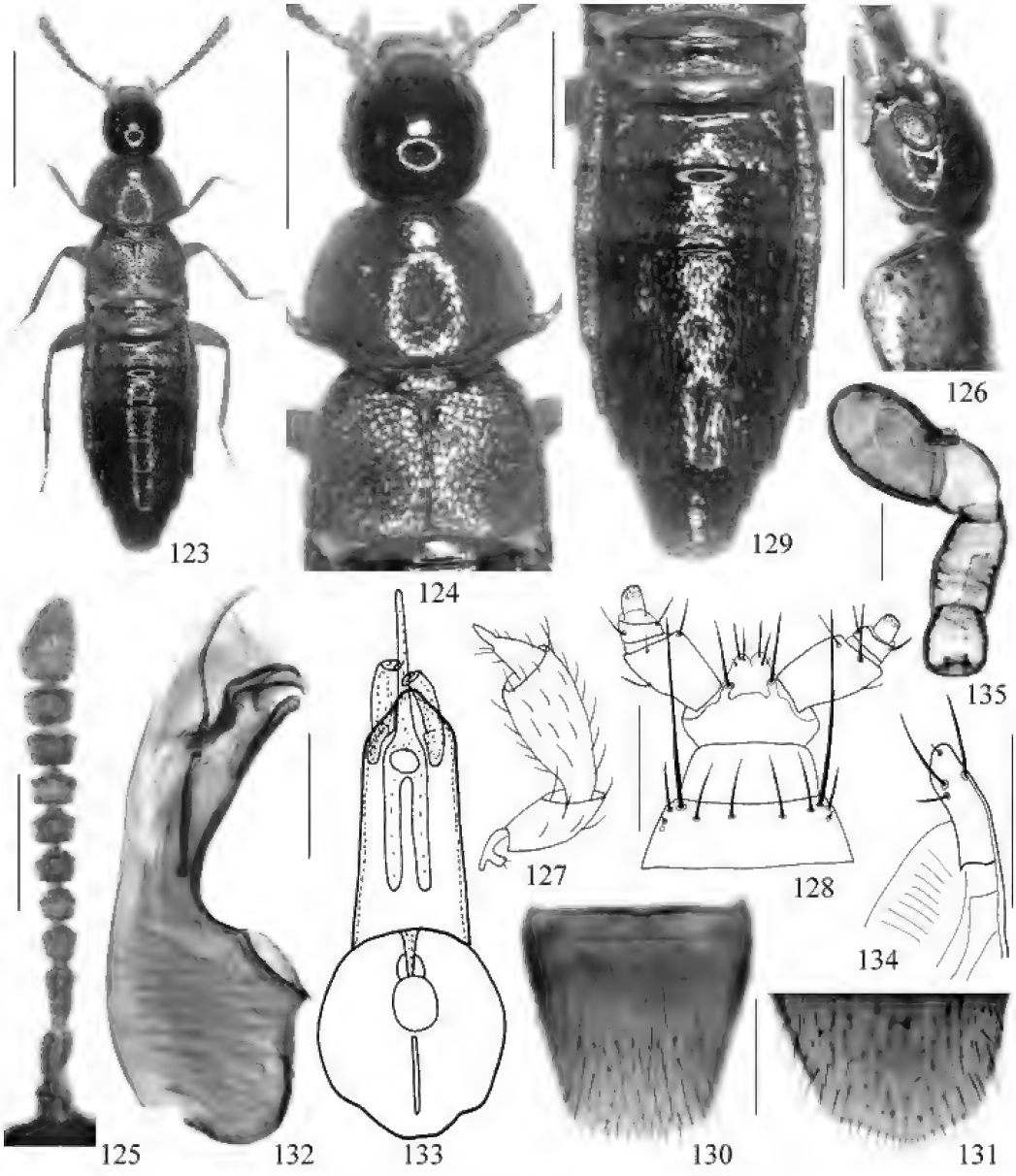
Pronotum distinctly transverse and wider than head (see measurements and ratios PW/PL and PW/HW); maximal width in posterior half, more strongly tapering cephalad than caudad; posterior angles rounded; puncturation fine, but more distinct than that of head (Fig. 124).

Elytra slightly wider and at suture shorter than pronotum (see measurements and ratios); posterior margin near posterior angles obliquely truncate; puncturation of similar density as that of pronotum, but more distinct and weakly granulose (Fig. 124). Hind wings reduced. Metatarsomere I conspicuously long, approximately as long as the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen slightly wider than elytra; puncturation conspicuously coarse and moderately dense, slightly sparser on tergite VII than on anterior tergites (Fig. 129); posterior margin of tergite VII with narrow rudiment of a palisade fringe.

♂: tergite VIII approximately as long as wide, its posterior margin weakly convex (Fig. 130); sternite VIII approximately as long as tergite VIII, its posterior margin obtusely angled in the middle (Fig. 131); median lobe of aedeagus with rather long flagellum and with pair of apical sclerotised structures in internal sac (Figs. 132–133); apical lobe of paramere as in Fig. 134.

♀: posterior margin of tergite VIII convex; posterior margin of sternite VIII dis-



Figs. 123–135. *Megalogastria cingulata* (Eppelsheim). – **123**. Habitus. **124**. Forebody. **125**. Antenna. **126**. Head in lateral view. **127**. Maxillary palpus. **128**. Labium. **129**. Abdomen. **130**. Male tergite VIII. **131**. Posterior part of male sternite VIII. **132–133**. Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **134**. Paramere. **135**. Spermatheca. – Scale bars: 1 mm (123), 0.5 mm (124, 126, 129), 0.2 mm (125, 130–131), 0.1 mm (127–128, 132–134), 0.05 mm (135).

tinctly convex, almost obtusely angled in the middle, and with long marginal setae; spermatheca highly distinctive (Fig. 135).

Comparative notes

Megalogastria cingulata somewhat resembles some species of the subgenus *Heterochara* Mulsant & Rey of the genus *Aleochara*, of *Maurachelia* Bernhauer, and even

some species of the subgenus *Mocyta* Mulsant & Rey of *Atheta* Thomson, e. g. *A. sanguinolenta* (Wollaston). It is readily identified based on external characters alone, its oxypodoid body shape, the absence of microsculpture, the distinctively bicoloured body, the pronounced puncturation of the abdomen, and the long metatarsomere I. For additional characters see the comparative notes below the redescription of the genus.

Distribution and bionomics

The species has become known only from Istanbul, Izmir, and Muğla provinces in western Turkey (BERNHAUER 1901, and material listed above) (Fig. 71). According to MEYBOHM (pers. comm.) the specimens from Muğla were sifted from *Mastix* litter at little above sea-level.

Pseudocalea messorphila n. sp. (Figs. 83, 136–146)

Type

Holotype ♂ [with worker of *Messor* sp. attached to the same pin]: TR – Izmir [16], N Izmir, Yamanlar Dağı, 680 m, road margin, under stones, 38°32′42N, 27°09′42E, 28.XII.2005, V. ASSING / Holotypus ♂ *Pseudocalea messorphila* sp. n. det. V. ASSING 2005 (cAss).

Etymology

The name (adjective) alludes to the fact that the holotype was found in a nest of *Messor* sp.

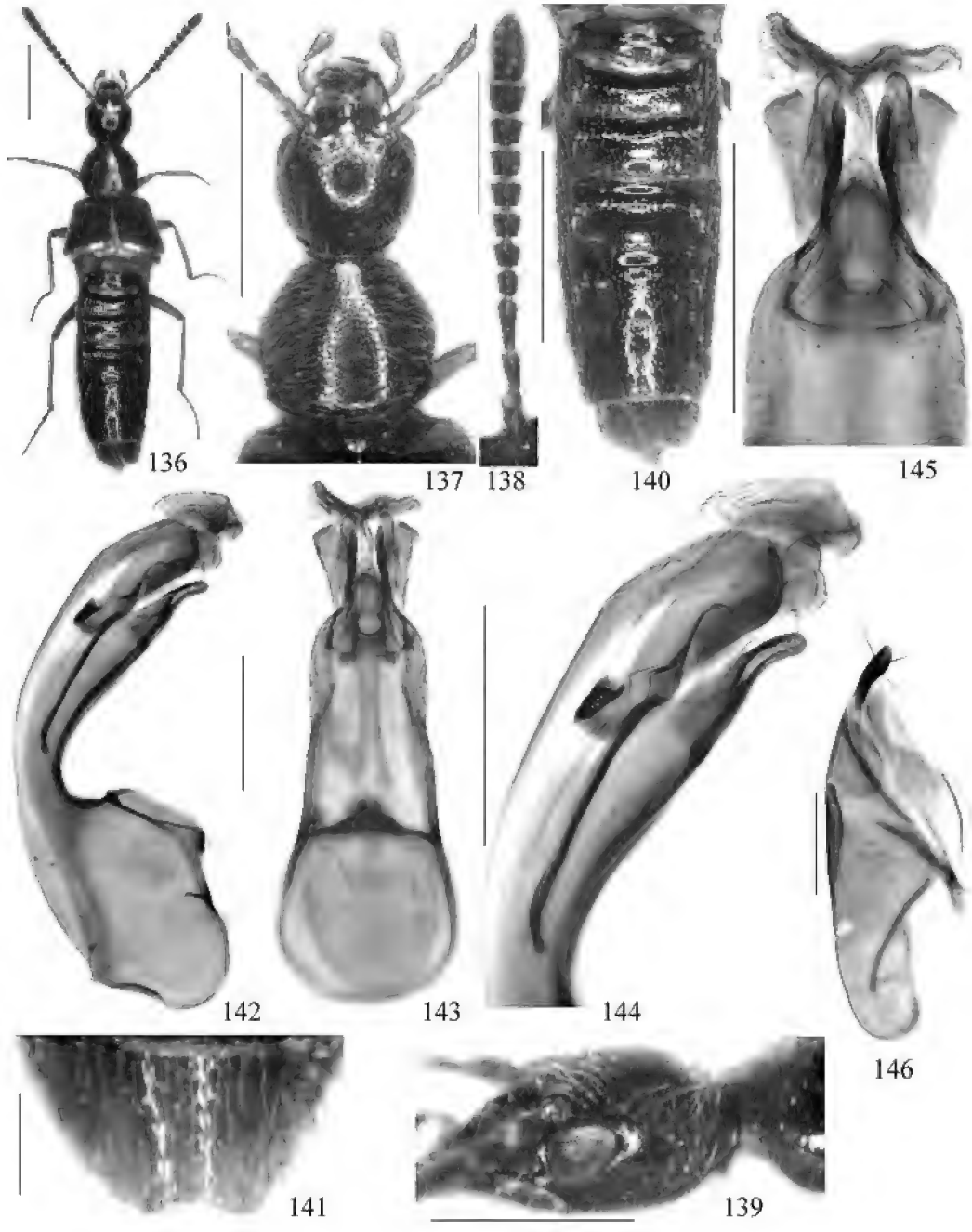
Description

Measurements (in mm) and ratios: AL: 1.53; HL: 0.66; HW: 0.60; PW: 0.76; PL: 0.69; EL: 0.69; AW: 0.92; TiL: 0.89; TaL: 0.72; ML: 0.68; TL: 5.2; HL/HW: 1.10; PW/HW: 1.25; PW/PL: 1.09; EL/PL: 1.00; TiL/TaL: 1.23.

Habitus as in Fig. 136. Coloration: head blackish brown; pronotum dark brown; elytra castaneous; abdomen blackish brown with the posterior margins of segments III–VIII light brown; legs yellowish brown; antennae dark brown, with the basal 2 antennomeres light brown.

Head oblong; puncturation rather shallow, moderately fine and moderately dense, interstices on average slightly wider than diameter of punctures; integument with distinct fine microreticulation; pubescence moderately long, pale, and suberect (Fig. 137); eyes moderately large (Fig. 139) and weakly projecting from lateral outline of head, somewhat shorter than postocular region in dorsal view. Maxillary palpus with third joint distinctly dilated apically, approximately twice as long as wide, only slightly longer than the combined length of fourth joint and apical pseudosegment. Antenna slender; antennomere III slightly longer than II; IV short and approximately as long as wide; V–X of gradually increasing size, weakly transverse; X only slightly wider than long; XI of ovoid shape and approximately as long as the combined length of IX–X (Fig. 138).

Pronotum weakly transverse (see measurements and ratios PW/HW and PW/PL), maximal width in anterior half; posterior angles marked; puncturation very shallow and ill-defined, denser than that of head; microsculpture similar to that of head; pubescence long, pale, and depressed, directed cephalad along anterior $^1/_3$ and caudad along posterior $^2/_3$ of midline, and predominantly laterad in lateral areas (Fig. 137).



Figs. 136–146. *Pseudocalea messorphila* n. sp. – **136.** Habitus. **137.** Head and pronotum. **138.** Antenna. **139.** Head in lateral view. **140.** Abdomen. **141.** Male tergite VIII. **142–143.** Median lobe of aedeagus in lateral and in ventral view. **144–145.** Apical part of median lobe in lateral and in ventral view. **146.** Paramere. – Scale bars: 1 mm (136–137, 140), 0.5 mm (138–139), 0.2 mm (140–146).

Elytra distinctly wider than and at suture approximately as long as pronotum (see ratio EL/PL and Fig. 136); posterior margin sinuate near posterior angles; punctuation more distinct than that of pronotum; microsculpture diagonally transverse,

much shallower than that of head and pronotum; pubescence fine, predominantly directed caudad. Hind wings present and fully developed. Metatarsus somewhat shorter than metatibia (see ratio TiL/TaL); metatarsomere I longer than the combined length of II–III, but shorter than the combined length of II–IV.

Abdomen with basal half subparallel, gradually tapering from segment V–VIII (Fig. 140); anterior impressions of tergites III–V distinct, that of tergite VI shallow; puncturation fine, distinct, and moderately dense; tergites without microsculpture, except for very indistinct traces on tergite VII; posterior margin of tergite VII with palisade fringe; posterior margin of tergite VIII distinctly concave (Fig. 141).

♂: posterior margin of sternite VIII acutely pointed; median lobe of aedeagus slender and of distinctive shape (Figs. 142–145); paramere as in Fig. 146.

♀: unknown.

Comparative notes

The genus previously comprised four species – one from the Eastern Palaearctic and three from the Western Palaearctic region – which may be distinguished using the following key:

1 Very large species (TL: approximately 7 mm; PL: approx. 1.0 mm; PW: approx. 1.1 mm), habitus as in ASSING (2006g: figs. 41–42); hind legs dark brown. Median lobe of aedeagus as illustrated by ASSING (2006g: figs. 49–51). – China: Yunnan. ..... ***P. schuelkei*** Assing

– Distinctly smaller species; all legs yellowish brown to rufous. Genitalia different. **2**

2 Smaller (TL approx. 3.7 mm) and paler species; pronotum, elytra, antennae, margins of abdominal terga, and abdominal apex ferrugineous, head and remainder of abdomen slightly darker; antennae shorter, with a transverse antennomere IV; elytra with distinctly granulose puncturation. Median lobe of aedeagus as in ASSING (2002a: figs. 115–116). – Turkey (locality not specified). ..... ***P. korbi*** (Bernhauer)

– Mostly larger and darker species; antennomere IV at least as long as wide; elytral puncturation not granulose. Genitalia different. **3**

3 Pronotum brown to dark brown; pronotum distinctly transverse (PW/PL: 1.10–1.20) and with anterior angles less strongly bent ventrad, so that both anterior angles are visible simultaneously when viewed from straight above; elytra at suture usually slightly shorter than pronotum. Median lobe of aedeagus and spermatheca as in ASSING & WUNDERLE (1998: figs. 10e–i). – Southern central, southern, and southeastern Europe. ..... ***P. brevicornis*** (Kraatz)

– Pronotum usually blackish brown to black and less transverse (PW/PL: < 1.10), anterior angles strongly bent ventrad, so that they are not visible simultaneously when viewed from straight above; elytra at suture at least as long as pronotum. Genitalia different. **4**

4 Coloration darker, pronotum and elytra usually dark brown to blackish, base of antennae not distinctly paler than apical antennomeres, posterior margins of abdominal tergites only indistinctly paler; pubescence of head and pronotum sparse and suberect; antennae longer, antennomere IV at least weakly oblong; puncturation of abdomen very sparse. Median lobe of aedeagus and spermatheca as in ASSING (2000: figs. 1a–b). – Southeastern Europe. ..... ***P. angulata*** (Eppelsheim)

– Coloration paler, pronotum and elytra brown, base of antennae distinctly paler than apical antennomeres, posterior margins of abdominal tergites distinctly paler; pubescence of head and pronotum depressed; antennae shorter, antennomere IV subquadrate (Fig. 138). Median lobe of aedeagus as in Figs. 142–145. – Western Anatolia (Fig. 83). ..... ***P. messorphila*** **n. sp.**

Distribution and bionomics

The type locality is situated in the Yamanlar Dağı, to the north of Izmir, Izmir province (Fig. 83). The holotype was found in a nest of *Messor* sp. on a grassy road margin at an altitude of 680 m. Whether the species is really myrmecophilous or was

just accidentally close to the ant nest seems uncertain; morphological adaptations to an association with ants were not observed.

Aleochara honesta Likovský, 1973

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 1 ex., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, E Zigana Geç., ca. 40°37N, 39°26E, 2500 m, 11.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Rize**: 1 ex., 40 km SSW Hopa, source of Çağlayan D., ca. 41°06N, 41°22E, 2700–2900 m, 25.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss); 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Artvin**: 2 exs., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

SMETANA (2004) attributes *A. honesta* to ROUBAL (1969), who first proposed this name as a replacement name for the preoccupied *A. rufitarsis* var. *fortepunctata* Roubal, 1911. According to Article 45.6.3 of the Code (ICZN 1999), however, *A. honesta* Roubal, 1969 is not an available name, since it was explicitly proposed as a variety (*A. diversa* v. *honesta*). It was LIKOVSKÝ (1973) who, in considering *A. honesta* a distinct species, made the name available.

The species was previously known only from the West Caucasus (LIKOVSKÝ 1973) and is here recorded from Turkey for the first time.

Aleochara ignipennis Fauvel, 1900

Material examined: **Adana**: 1 ex., NW Pozanti, Ceykavak Geç., 1600 m, 22.VII.1998, leg. BAYER (cAss).

The above specimen represents the first record of this species from Turkey. Previously, it had been reported from Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iran (SMETANA 2004).

Aleochara intricata Mannerheim, 1830

Material examined: **Rize**: 2 exs., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol). – **Artvin**: 1 ex., ca. 40 km SW Artvin, source of Barhal river, 41°05N, 31°30E, 2400–2800 m, 23.–24.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

In Turkey, this species was previously only recorded from Van province (SCHEERPELTZ 1958).

Aleochara maculata Brisout de Barneville, 1863

Material examined: **Gümüşhane**: 2 exs., ca. 50 km SW Trabzon, 9–10 km S Dikkaya, ca. 40°36N, 39°29E, 2000 m, 9.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss). – **Erzurum**: 3 exs., 35–40 km NW Tortum, Mescit Dağları, ca. 40°30N, 41°17E, 2600 m, 19.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

The species is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Aleochara maculipennis (Baudi di Selve, 1857)

Material examined: **Konya**: 1 ex., Beyşehir, Çamlik env., 29.IV.–1.V.2001, leg. LOHAJ (cAss); 1 ex., Beyşehir, Beyşehir lake, Yeşildağ env., 5.–6.V.2001, leg. LOHAJ (cAss).

The species was previously known only from Cyprus and "Syria" (SMETANA 2004). It is here reported from Turkey for the first time.

Aleochara moesta Gravenhorst, 1902

Material examined: **Erzurum**: 15 exs., 30–45 km NNE Erzurum, Dumludağı, ca. 40°08N, 41°24E, 2200–2500 m, 14.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss, cSol).

Aleochara moesta is widespread and common not only in the Palaearctic region, but has also been reported from the Oriental and the Ethiopian regions. It had been recorded from Turkish territory by SMETANA (2004), but without specification of localities.

Aleochara sparsa Heer, 1839

Material examined: **Rize**: 1 ex., 30 km SW Hopa, Çağlayan river valley, ca. 41°09N, 41°22E, 1800–1900 m, 26.VI.1998, leg. SOLODOVNIKOV (cAss).

The species is widespread and common in the Western Palaearctic region, but had been unknown from Turkey (SMETANA 2004).

Aleochara stichai Likovský, 1965

Material examined: **Giresun**: 1 ex., Giresun, ca. 40 km S Giresun, N Kümbet, 40°34N, 38°26E, 1520 m, spruce forest with *Rhododendron*, 29.VII.2006, leg. ASSING (cAss).

According to SMETANA (2004), the species was previously unknown from Turkey.

Aleochara inconspicua Aubé, 1850

Material examined: **Ankara**: 8 exs., SE Ankara, N-Elma Dağı, 1300 m, hollow *Salix* trunk, 31.X.1995, leg. VIT (cAss).

The species was only recently reported from Turkey (Muğla, Kahramanmaraş) for the first time (ASSING 2006f).

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Manuscript received: 8.IX.2006, accepted: 6.X.2006.

ISSN 0341-0145

Autoren-Richtlinien: http://www.naturkundemuseum-bw.de/stuttgart/schriften
Schriftleitung: Dr. Hans-Peter Tschorsnig, Rosenstein 1, 70191 Stuttgart
Gesamtherstellung: Gulde-Druck, 72072 Tübingen